The Centre Reporter.

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PEACE AT LAST!

SPANIARDS SUE FOR PEACE AT LAST.

Haughty Dons, Through the French Ambassador, Present a Request That Negotiations Be Opened.

Spain has sued for peace formally and directly to President McKinley through M. Cambon, the French ambassador. The following official statement is made:

"The French ambassador on behalf of the government of Spain, by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the president this Tuesday, afternoon, at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

Washington, July 26.—Spain's communication presented by Ambassador Cambon is general in terms and does not make any propositions as to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico or any other possession. It is simply a request that peace negotiations be opened. No armistice is proposed.

After Ambassador Cambon submitted the proposal a general talk followed between him, the president, Secretary Day and M. Thiebaut. The president reserved his answer, an understanding being reached that he would at once lay the subject before the cabinet and then invite M. Cambon to another conference at the White House when the final answer will be given as to a willingness of this government to open negotiations.

LATEST NEWS.

Overture of Spain is kept secret. Friday's cabinet meeting is to determine our reply. Spain will yield Cuba and Porto Rico, and the disposal of the Philippines likely to cause considerable discussion.

Fever cases at Santiago are increasing. General Shafter reports the new victims as numbering 639.

Bismark is quite ill and near his end.

Troops in Porto Rico are being concentrated around San Juan and preparing to fight.

Markets: Chicago, wheat, cash, 70c; Philadelphia, wheat, contract, July, 72.

The young king of Spain has the measles.

A nitro glycerine explosion at Pinole, Cal., killed five persons.

Governor Hastings Will Lose.

The postoffice appointment at Bellefonte still hangs fire, though it is now generally conceded that Governor Hastings will lose in his effort to have an administration man appointed, and that Congressman Arnold's recommendation will be taken. This belief was considerably strengthened by the receipt of a letter from Senator Quay, who said that both the President and the department conceded the unalterable right of the congressman to name all postmasters in his district, and that as Arnold had recommended W. W. Montgomery the President had definitely promised to appoint him.

Very Costly Work

It is estimated that Admiral Sampson's bombardment of Santiago, June 16th, cost the government more than $1,000,000, and that an average weight of 1,875,000 pounds of metal was thrown at the Spaniards. At this rate it cost a little less than fifty cents a pound for the metal hurled by the great guns of our warships in an engagement. This cost, of course, includes the expense of powder as well as projectiles.

Improvements.

Clem Luse has broken ground for a new house on a lot out towards the station. He will erect it yet this fall.

The new grange hall is being pushed upwards and the carpenters will soon have it ready for the roof. The building will be a very large one, as can be seen by the structure being formed.

Typhoid Fever in Mifflinburg.

Mifflinburg has an epidemic of typhoid fever. There are from twelve to fifteen cases, and one death has occurred. There are also a great many cases in the country around the town. Some blame the new water pipes, others think there are other causes.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. I heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Cheers for Col. Bryan.

Col. William J. Bryan's Third Nebraska regiment arrived in Nashville, a few days ago on the way to Jacksonville. They were enthusiastically welcomed and lunch was provided for every man. Congressman Benton McMillin presented Col. Bryan to the large audience of men and women, who greeted him with cheers. Col. Bryan then spoke in part as follows:

"We do not know what may be the result of this war. War often brings results which were not imagined in the beginning, but one result has already been achieved during this war. If there was anybody in the United States who doubted the loyalty of the people of the South there will hereafter be no one to doubt the loyalty of the South. When the President of the United States gave general's commissions to Fitzhugh Lee and Congressman Wheeler the sectional question was forever buried, and hereafter there will be no Dixie line. When our band started down here I told them I wanted them to practice well on 'Dixie,' so that we could play it when we got down South, because I told them you had been practicing for 30 years on 'Yankee Doodle,' and we wanted to mix them down here." (Applause.)

SPAIN MUST SUE FOR PEACE.

The reported decision of the Madrid Cabinet to sue for peace with the United States was read in Washington official circles. Its effect, however, has already been discounted by the determination of the Administration to pay no attention to intimations coming from the Spanish government in a semi-official, or even official, manner that it is ready to begin negotiations for ending the war. The situation has progressed beyond the point where mere intimations will attract the notice of the United States. Only substantial, straightforward propositions as to what Spain proposes to do will be considered. The Government expects to receive "feelers" put out by the Madrid Ministry at any time, but these will be ignored. While the United States authorities are not desirous of making Spain's punishment any greater, if such a course can be avoided, and are apparently willing to receive overtures broad enough to cause a belief that they are honest and sincere, they will not be led into the error of ceasing hostilities to consider tricky subterfuges intended merely or mainly to gain time.

McKinley in the Way.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily News telegraphing Sunday says:

The efforts of the government toward peace are meeting with almost insuperable difficulties. Ministerialists say that the chief obstacle is President McKinley's impressionable character, which is more influenced, they affect to believe, by his personal friends and the jingoes in congress than by diplomatic counsels.

The president some times appears inclined, they say, to negotiate for peace on reasonable terms; but, at others he seems determined upon a war of conquest with a "view of convincing Europe that the United States is a great military power which must be reckoned with."

Another Big Flag.

The disposition to erect large flags in the state still continues and patriotism has not by any means shown any abatement. Pleasant Gap was to the front for awhile with the largest in the United States, then followed Mauch Chunck with one only a trifle larger, now comes Tyrone on deck proposing to suspend one larger than any of these at a cost of $450. It will also be suspended between mountain breaks.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

W. C. Wolf, of Loganton, Clinton county, and Sadie S. Zeigler, of Wolf's Store.

Wm. Sprankle and Sarah Cole, of Spring twp.

Antonio Tacevelle, of Benner twp., and Tamasina Brumo, of Spring twp.

Mountain Grove Camp Meeting.

On account of the Methodist Camp Meeting at Mountain Grove, August 3rd to 11th, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Mountain Grove and return, from Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Williamsport, Mifflinburg, Mt. Carmel and intermediate stations, August 1st to 11th good to return until August 12th, 1898 inclusive.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says De Witt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

August 4 is the date of the next Pa. R. R. low-rate 12-day excursion to Atlantic City and the principal South Jersey seashore resorts. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on abovementioned dates at 8.55 a. m., arriving at Altoona 12.15 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 p. m., and arriving at Atlantic City via the Delaware River Bridge route, the only all-rail line, at 8.40 p. m. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on July 22, August 5 or 19.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Clearfield	$8 00	9 31 A. M.
Philipsburg	8 00	10.12 "
Tyrone	7 65	12.56 P. M.
Huntingdon	7 10	1 26 "
Duncannon	4 60	13.27 "
Philadelphia	Arrive	6.25 "
Atlantic City	Arrive	8.40 "

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 p. m., carrying Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

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He Loved Them All.

Rev. C. T. Atwood, pastor of the Christian church at Whiting, Sioux City, Iowa, has lost his job because he promised to marry 27 different women there and couldn't fulfil all his contracts.

The multiplicity of his love affairs leaked out when his prospective marriage with one of his fiancees was announced. Then all the others filed their claims and wanted the pastor "churched" for his duplicity. While the church trustees were considering the matter Mr. Atwood resigned to forestall any unfavorable action. He says he loved all the fair damsels because they are children of Christ, but that in promising to marry them he simply meant he would perform the ceremony when called on to do so.

Will Dog to Run the Risk.

The man who can eat a hearty dinner while the electric fan keeps the air in pleasant circulation and immediately thereafter go to a cool, dark room there to enjoy a comfortable nap until the sun's rays cease to come down the near way is to be envied for the time being at least. His lot is a happy one. Of course he won't be as far up in Kingdom Come as the poor sweltering country editor who works, sweats and prays for better times while the aforesaid is dreaming of his big dinners and fat dividends. It is then we will have the bulge on the autocrat as well as on the fellow who writes "stop my paper, will pay you in the future." Still there are a lot of men who would rather have things their way down here and run the risk of comfortable quarters hereafter.

Bring the War Home to Spain.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The brutality of the bull fight governs the Spaniard in his views of human affairs. The life of a colonist is of no consequence to him. In the colonies his rule has been to slay if he could not plunder. It is useless to look for any humane impulse from the armed Spaniards in Cuba. They will recognize nothing except the law of force. The war will be wantonly lengthened, as has been the case at Santiago. Preparations to assail the coast of Spain should be pushed with all possible vigor. Spain needs a taste of war at its own doors to give it a realizing sense of the curse it has brought upon its possessions.

United Brethren Camp Meeting at Mt. Gretna.

For the United Brethren Camp Meeting at Mt. Gretna, Pa., August 2 to 11, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its system east of (but not including) Pittsburg and Erie and west of and including Philadelphia, to Mt. Gretna and return at reduced rates. These tickets will be sold July 31 to August 11 inclusive, good to return until August 20, 1898, inclusive. For specific rate, conditions, etc., apply to nearest ticket agent.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at G. H. Long's, Spring Mills, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A NICE BLUFF ON THREATENING SPAIN.

The Formidable Fleet Will Not be Sent.—The Break of the Cuban Insurgents, and Its Consequences.

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—If the recently officially announced intention to send Commodore Watson's fleet to Spain was not a bluff, why in the name of common sense is the official announcement now made that the sending of the fleet to Spain has been indefinitely postponed? Only a small portion of the powerful fleet we now have in Cuban waters will be needed in the campaign against Porto Rico, which was opened by the landing of Gen. Miles and the troops with him on Porto Rican soil, news of which has just reached Washington. At no time since the war started, could so many of our strongest fighting ships be spared to go to Spain as right now. This was acknowledged by Secretary Long in conversation with a friend who was trying to find out why the fleet had not gone to Spain. A Senator who is very friendly with Mr. McKinley said on the subject: "The official announcement of the orders to Commodore Watson, several weeks ago was unquestionably made to bluff Spain into begging for peace, and now that Mr. McKinley has information that the bluff had served its purpose, he has caused it to be publicly announced that the sailing of the fleet had been postponed, in order that Spain may act." "But," said another Senator, "suppose that Spain does'nt ask for peace, what then? "Then," said the first Senator laughingly, "I suppose the bluff will be repeated." "Well," answered Senator No. 2, "that sort of thing is a little too Spanish to suit me; I believe that it is the duty of the administration to fight this war to a close at the earliest possible moment. In trickery, we can never hope to equal the Spaniards, and I should be ashamed to be an American, if we could. We can lick them every day in the week, when it comes to fighting, and the sooner we send the fleet over there to fight them at home, the sooner we shall have peace."

The administration is showing a disposition to make Gen. Shafter bear all the blame for the break with Gen. Garcia and his army of Cuban insurgents, although it is not denied that, as a whole, what Garcia complained of was the result of Shafter's carrying out orders given in Washington. It is claimed that he should have jollied Garcia sufficiently to have made him believe that he was at least being consulted about what was being done. The plain truth is, that the administration doesn't want to quarrel with the insurgents, although it has been fully determined that the government of Cuba shall not be turned over to them at the close of the war, unless they can get a majority of the residents of Cuba, to declare by their votes in their favor. It is willing to feed and clothe the insurgents and to keep them supplied with arms and ammunition without being too exacting as to the military duties they shall perform, but to go no further. That the Cubans should not be models, either as soldiers or statesmen, is natural enough when one considers their persecution by Spain for hundreds of years; that sort of treatment never produces model men, but it has become plain that powerful influences are at work to make the people of this country think them worse than they are. This question will bear close watching.

There is no other officer in our army who has profited to so great an extent personally as Gen. Leonard Wood, now military Governor of Santiago. When the Maine was blown up he was a Surgeon in the regular army, with the rank of Captain, stationed in Washington, performing among other duties those of family physician to Mr. McKinley. When "Teddy" Roosevelt conceived the idea of enlisting the regiment of Rough Riders, and had it approved by Mr. McKinley, he asked that Dr. Wood be made Col. of the regiment. It was done. He was made a Brigadier General for gallantry in the field, being strongly recommended for the promotion by his immediate Superior, Gen. Wheeler, "fighting Joe." Just why he succeeded McKibbin, who was first named as military Governor of Santiago, by Gen. Shafter, is not so clear, but it was probably because he was the President's friend and doctor, and wanted the place. A jump from Captain to Brigadier General is certainly extraordinary, even when one is as brave as Gen. Wood has proved himself to be and is the President's doctor and friend.

No visitor to Washington since the war opened has received a more cordial welcome from everybody that Lt. Hobson, the Merrimac hero, who came to hurry up the work at this end of the line of saving some of the wrecked ships of Cervera's fleet. He thinks three of them can be saved if no time is lost unless there comes a severe storm before the ships can be got afloat.

Nearly a week ago it was officially announced that Gen. Shafter had been ordered to forward to Washington a complete list of the soldiers who had yellow fever and of those who had died with it, but as yet, he has only partially complied with the order. Adjutant General Corbin says there is yellow fever in every regiment of Shafter's army, and that's why none of them were allowed to go with Miles to Porto Rico.

Porto Rico Will Be Kept by United States.

"Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled and has been the plan from the first. Once taken it will never be released. It will pass forever into the hands of the United States, and this has been the Administration's programme from the beginning of the war.

"Its possession will be considered in the demand for an indemnity, and will also be useful in paying the heavy war debt. Our flag once run up will float over the island permanently.

"The future of the Philippines is a matter of development, and so far there is no certain policy finally adopted regarding these islands. They are subject to developments in the war situation in the Pacific.

"The Ladrone Islands may follow the fate of Porto Rico and become our permanent possession, being valuable as a coaling and supply station for our ships when en route to Eastern Asia."—Semi-official from the White House.

The Dog Days are With Us.

The dog days, a season of the year about which considerable is said and of which there are many superstitions over which timid people tremble, commenced on Saturday, 9th, and will last forty days. The rising and setting of "Sirius," or the dog star, with the sun has been universally regarded as the cause of the excessive heat that prevails generally at this particular season. The poor dogs, that are made to bear the infamy of the source of our discomfort are perhaps, allies in some manner to the extreme heat of the interval, but they, as well as human beings, share alike the afflictions which are at this time common. Dogs at this season are supposed to be more susceptible to rabies, and going mad than at any other time, although there is no perceptible difference between the present condition of the sun and and what it is at any other times in summer.

Reduced Rates to Saratoga.

For the Young People's Christian Union, United Presbyterian Church, to be held at Saratoga, August 3 to 8, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Saratoga at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 3 to 10, or by depositing ticket with Joint Agent return limit may be extended to August 31, 1898.

Havana Prices.

Since the blowing-up of the Maine Havana is paying the following prices:

Rice, 15 cents a pound; flour, 10; corn meal, 22; potatoes, 15; lard, 30; oil, 35; codfish, 23; peas, 10; condensed milk, per can, $1; salt, 3 cents; onions 35; corned beef, a half can, 70; one-half can of fish, 60; sweet potatoes, 15. These are pound prices.

Before the blockade sweet potatoes sold at 20 cents for 25 pounds.

Republican Primaries.

The chairman of the Republican county committee has issued his call for holding the primaries in the county on Saturday, August 13th. The convention will be held in the court house on the following Tuesday at 11 o'clock. 120 delegates are to be elected, and 63 are necessary for choice in the county convention.

Well Represented.

The Reformed reunion at Island Park, near Sunbury, will be well represented from this place. The morning train east carried 43 passengers from Centre Hall. A special will bring them back this evening.

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McClain, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

The Don Came Down.

There was a Don up in a tree,
And a Yankee down below;
"Come down," said the Yankee to the Don,
But the Don was rather slow.
"What terms," he asked, "will you make with me
If I come down to you?
No terms? Oh, Mr. Yankee man,
That'll
nev-
er,
nev-
er
do."

The Yankee took aim with his gun
At the Don up in the tree.
"I'll shoot," he said, "if you don't come down
Before I've counted three."
Athwart the Don's dark visage spread
A terrifying frown,
But the Yankee counted "one" and "two,"
And the
little
old
Don
came
down.
—Cleveland Leader.

Sam Snyder made the first tap on the new water main.

More rain is needed, corn and potatoes would be benefited.

Nancy Barger, of Roland, 106 years old, was granted a pension, $12.

Wm. Lytle of Stormstown, receives a pension increase, $16 to $17.

The showers within a week have helped corn and potatoes.

The pest of wee oats flies is still with us.

Huckleberries are said to be selling at 4c per quart.

A number of taps have been made in the new mains, the boro' bearing the expense.

The Reformed brethren have their great re-union at Island Park to-day and many from this place went.

Jacob Neese offers his excellent farm at private sale. See another colum for adv. of this farm.

The appointment for Dr. Monroe to preach in the M. E. church on last Tuesday evening, was recalled.

Weather indicates showery spells, which may help the streams in all sections.

We are requested to announce that there will be a festival at Meiss' store, near Colyer, on Saturday evening, July 30.

The Veteran club of Centre county will hold their annual reunion and pic nic at Hunter's Park, on Saturday, September 10, 1898.

The widow of Jacob Keen died at Millheim on Friday last, funeral on Tuesday following. She was a sister of Jonathan Deininger of this place.

Martz's shop was entered last night by the removal of a pane of glass, and his desk examined for stamps; fortunately John keeps his pile in an old, unsuspected stump.

George Bower, of Haines, who has been ill for more than a year, and a few weeks ago was able to be about again, has been laid up again and his condition is now quite critical.

Men in nearly all the departments of the railroad shops at Altoona were suspended last week. Saturday foreman in the freight car department notified their workmen that there would be no work till August 1. No cause is assigned for the retrenchment.

The Pleasant Gap band—one of the oldest and best in the county—gave the Reporter a fine complimentary serenade, on its return from the pic-nic of the town Sunday schools. Thanks.

To keep flies off the cattle take coal tar, two parts, and coal oil, any grease one part each, and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a cloth by moistening the hair and horns with the liquid. One application will last ten days in dry weather.

A very fine new berry, the raspberry-strawberry, a cross between the two berries, red, shape and size of a large thimble, is a new thing, and perhaps the only berry of the kind in this county, is in the patch of George Flory, of this place, who kindly left a big sample dish full at this office, beauties and of delicate flavor.

The borough of Lansford has for several years been collecting a tax from farmers who sell their produce in that town. In a test case Judge Craig, of Mauch Chunk, has decided that the collections were without warrant, and many hundreds of dollars will have to be refunded to the farmers from whom the money was taken.

Three bunco men recently endeavored to work the three card monte game on Gen. J. P. Taylor, near Reedsville, but were ingloriously defeated in their purpose by the general. They want to try their game on some person who has not seen so much of the world as has Gen. Taylor.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Self-Slaughter"—A Terrible Denunciation of Suicide—Assassination of Others a Mild Crime Compared With Assassination of Yourself.

TEXT: "Do thyself no harm."—Acts 16: 28.

Here is a would-be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and, according to the Roman law, a bailiff himself must suffer the punishment due an escaped prisoner; and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be endungeoned for three or four years, then the sheriff must be endungeoned for three or four years, and if the prisoner breaking jail was to have suffered capital punishment, then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment. The sheriff had received especial charge to keep a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas. The government had not much confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be something strange and supernatural. Sure enough, by miraculous power, they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep, and supposing these ministers have run away, and knowing that they were to die for preaching Christ, and realizing that he must therefore die, rather than go under the executioner's axe on the morrow and suffer public disgrace, resolves to precipitate his own decease. But before the sharp, keen, glittering dagger of the sheriff could strike his heart, one of the unloosened prisoners arrests the blade by the command, "Do thyself no harm."

In olden times, and where Christianity had not interfered with it, suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demosthenes poisoned himself when told that Alexander's ambassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orator. Isocrates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon. Cato, rather than submit to Julius Cæsar, took his own life, and three times after his wounds had been dressed, tore them open and perished. Mithridates killed himself, rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror. Hannibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring, considering life unbearable. Lycurgus a suicide, Brutus a suicide. After the disaster of Moscow, Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of poison, and one night his servant heard the ex-emperor arise, put something in a glass and drink it, and soon after the groans aroused all the attendants, and it was only through utmost medical skill that he was resuscitated. Times have changed, yet the American conscience needs to be toned up on the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own behest? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, domestic infelicity, dyspeptic impatience, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, destitution, misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by Paris green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by Othello's dagger, by halter, by leap from the abutment of a bridge, by firearms. More cases of felo de se in the last two years than in any two years of the world's existence, and more in the last month than in any twelve months. The evil is more and more spreading.

A pulpit not long ago expressed some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it became disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the text arrested. I shall show you before I get through that suicide is the worst of all crimes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable. But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self-destruction, but always in dementia, and not responsible. I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charge all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life, to have no doubt about their happiness. The dear Lord took them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfect safety. How Christ feels towards the insane you may know from the way He treated the demoniac of Gadara and the child lunatic, and the potency with which He hushed tempests either of sea or brain.

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, had none grander than Hugh Miller. Great for science and great for God. He was an elder in St. John's Presbyterian Church. He came, of the best Highland blood, and was a descendant of Donald Roy, a man eminent for piety and the rare gift of second sight. His attainments, climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the stone mason, drew forth the astonished admiration of Buckland and Murchison, the scientists, and Dr. Chalmers, the theologian, and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in "The Old Red Sandstone." That man did more than any other being that ever lived to show that the God of the hills is the God of the Bible, and he stuck his tuning-fork on the rocks of Cromarty until he brought geology and theology accordant in divine worship. His two books, entitled "Footprints of the Creator" and "The Testimony of the Rocks," proclaimed the banns of an everlasting marriage between genuine science and revelation. On this latter book he toiled day and night, through love of nature and love of God, until he could not sleep and his brain gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side, the cruel instrument having had two bullets—one for him and the other for the gunsmith, who at the coroner's inquest was examining it and fell dead. Have you any doubt of the beatification of Hugh Miller after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the mightiest of earth, among the mightiest of heaven.

No one doubted the piety of William Cowper, the author of those three great hymns, "Oh, For a Closer Walk With God," "What Various Hindrances We Meet," "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood"—William Cowper, who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors of Christian hymnology. In hypochondria he resolved to take his own life, and rode to the River Thames, but found a man seated on some goods at that very point from which he expected to spring, and rode back to his home, and that night threw himself upon his own knife, but the blade broke; and then he hanged himself to the ceiling, but the rope broke.

While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that the man who, in the use of his reason, by his own act, snaps the bond between his body and his soul, goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelation 21, 8—"Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Revelation 22, 15—"Without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murderers." You do not believe the New Testament? Then, perhaps, you believe the Ten Commandments: "Thou shalt not kill." Do you say that all these passages refer to the taking of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life of others? God gave you a special trust in life, and made you the custodian of your life, and He made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you as weapons with which to defend it two arms to strike down assailants, two eyes to watch for invasion, and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself, because in the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust; it is the surrender of a castle you were especially appointed to keep; it is treason to a natural law, and it is treason to God added to ordinary murder.

To show how God of the Bible looked upon this crime, I point you to the rogues' picture gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the headless trunk of Saul on the walls of Bathshan. Here is the man who chased little David—ten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who consulted a clairvoyant, Witch of Endor. Here is a man who, whipped in battle, instead of surrendering his sword with dignity, as many a man has done, asks his servant to slay him, and when that servant declined, then the giant plants the hilt of his sword in the earth, the sharp point sticking upward, and he throws his body on it and expires—the coward, the suicide! Here is Ahitophel, the Machiavelli of olden times, betraying his best friend, David, in order that he may become prime minister of Absalom, and joining that fellow in his attempt at parricide. Not getting what he wanted by change of politics, he takes a short cut out of a disgraceful life into the suicide's eternity. There he is, the ingrate!

Here is Abimelech, pratically a suicide. He is with an army, bombarding a tower, when a woman in the tower takes a grindstone from its place and drops it upon his head, and with what life he has left in his cracked skull he commands his armor-bearer: "Draw thy sword and slay me, lest men say a woman slew me." There is his post-mortem photograph in the Book of Samuel.

But the hero of this group is Judas Iscariot. Dr. Donne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day apologists for him. And what wonder, in this day when we have a book revealing Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue, and in this day when we uncover a statue of George Sand as the benefactress of literature, and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of His pretended apostles—a betrayal so black it makes the infamy of Judas Iscariot white! Yet this man by his hand hung up for the execration of all ages, Judas Iscariot.

All the good men and women of the Bible left to God the decision of the earthly terminus, and they could have said with Job, who had a right to commit suicide if any man ever had, what with his destroyed property and his body all aflame with insufferable carbuncles, and everything gone from his home except the chief curse of it, a pestiferous wife and four garrulous people pelting him with comfortless talk while he sits on a heap of ashes scratching his scabs with a piece of broken pottery, yet crying out in triumph: "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change comes."

Notwithstanding the Bible is against this evil, and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacle of those who have hurled themselves out of life, and notwithstanding Christianity is against it and the arguments and the useful lives and the illustrious deaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingly patent that suicide is on the increase. What is the cause? I charge upon infidelity and agnosticism this whole thing. If there be no hereafter, or if that hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die, why not move back the folding doors between this world and the next? And when our existence here becomes troublesome why not pass right over into Elysium? Put this down among your most solemn reflections. There has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented, and therefore irresponsible, or an infidel. I challenge all the ages and I challenge the universe. There never has been a case of self-destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality and of the fact that that immortality would be glorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus Christ or rejected Him.

You say it is a business trouble, or you say it is electrical currents, or it is this, or it is that, or it is the other thing. Why not go clear back, my friend, and acknowledge that in every case it is the abdication of reason or the teaching of infidelity, which practically says: "If you don't like this life get out of it, and you will land either in annihilation, where there are no notes to pay, no persecutions to suffer, no gout to torment, or you will land where there will be everything glorious and nothing to pay for it." Infidelity has always been apologetic for self-immolation. After Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" was published and widely read there was a marked increase of self-slaughter.

A man in London heard Mr. Owen deliver his infidel lecture on socialism, and went home, sat down, and wrote these words: "Jesus Christ is one of the weakest characters in history, and the Bible is the greatest possible deception," and then shot himself. David Hume wrote these words: "It would be no crime for me to divert the Nile or the Danube from its natural bed. Where, then, can be the crime in my diverting a few drops of blood from their ordinary channel?" And having written the essay he loaned it to a friend, the friend read it, wrote a letter of thanks and admiration, and shot himself. Appendix to the same book.

Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Montaigne, were apologetic for self-immolation. Infidelity puts up no bar to people rushing out from this world into the next. They teach us it does not make any difference how you live here or go out of this world; you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide, and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of people in this country that it does not make any difference how you go out of this world you will land safely, the Potomac would be so full of corpses the boats would be impeded in their progress, and the crack of the suicide's pistol would be no more alarming than the rumble of a street car.

I have sometimes heard it discussed whether the great dramatist was a Christian or not. He was a Christian. In his last will and testament he commends his soul to God through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

Would God that the coroners would be brave in rendering the right verdict, and when in a case of irresponsibility they say: "While this man was demented he took his life;" in the other case say: "Having read infidel books and attended infidel lectures, which obliterated from this man's mind all appreciation of future retribution, he committed self-slaughter!"

Have nothing to do with an infidelity so cruel, so debasing. Come out of that bad company into the company of those who believe the Bible. Benjamin Franklin wrote: "Of this Jesus of Nazareth I have to say that the system of morals He left, and the religion He has given us are the best things the world has ever seen or is likely to see." Patrick Henry, the electric champion of liberty, says: "The book worth all other books put together is the Bible." Benjamin Rush, the leading physiologist and anatomist of his day, the great medical scientist—what did he say? "The only true and perfect religion is Christianity." Isaac Newton, the leading philosopher of his time—what did he say? "The sublimest philosophy on earth is the philosophy of the Gospel." David Brewster, at the pronunciation of whose name every scientist the world over bows his head—David Brewster, saying: "Oh, this religion has been a great light to me, a very great light all my days." President Thiers, the great French statesman, acknowledging that he prayed when he said: "I invoke the Lord God, in whom I am glad to believe." David Livingstone, able to conquer the lion, able to conquer the panther, able to conquer the savage, yet conquered by this religion, so when they find him dead they find him on his knees.

Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by President Lincoln, will take the witness stand. "Chief Justice Chase, please to state what you have to say about the book commonly called the Bible." The witness replies: "There came a time in my life when I doubted the divinity of the Scriptures, and I resolved as a lawyer and judge I would try the book as I would try everything else in the court-room, taking evidence for and against. It was a long and serious and profound study, and using the same principles of evidence in this religious matter as I always do in secular matters, I have come to the decision that the Bible is a supernatural book, that it has come from God, and that the only safety for the human race is to follow its teachings." "Judge, that will do. Go out back again to your pillow of dust on the banks of the Ohio." Next I put upon the witness stand a President of the United States—John Quincy Adams. "President Adams, what have you to say about the Bible and Christianity?" The President replies: "I have for many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once a year. My custom is to read four or five chapters every morning immediately after rising from my bed. It employs about an hour of my time, and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day. In what light soever we regard the Bible, whether with reference to revelation, to history or to morality, it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue." "Chancellor Kent, what do you think of the Bible?" Answer: "No other book ever addressed itself so authoritatively and so pathetically to the judgment and moral sense of mankind." "Edmund Burke, what do you think of the Bible?" Answer: "I have read the Bible morning, noon and night, and have ever since been the happier and the better man for such reading."

Young men of America, come out of the circle of infidels—mostly made up of cranks and imbeciles—into the company of intellectual giants, and turn your back on an infidelity which destroys body and soul.

Ah! Infidelity, stand up and take thy sentence! In the presence of God, angels and men, stand up, thou monster! Thy lip blasted with blasphemy, they cheek scarred with uncleanness, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up, Satyr, filthy goat, buzzard of the nations, leper of the centuries! Stand up, thou monster, Infidelity. Part man, part panther, part reptile, part dragon, stand up and take thy sentence! Thy hands red with the blood in which thou hast washed, thy feet crimson with the human gore through which thou hast waded, stand up and take thy sentence! Down with thee to the pit, and sup on the sobs and groans of those thou hast destroyed, and let thy music be the everlasting miserere of those whom thou hast damned! I brand the forehead of infidelity with all the crimes of self-immolation for the last century on the part of those who had their reason.

My friends, if ever your life, through its abrasions and its molestations, should seem to be unbearable, and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest, do not consider yourself as worse than others. Christ Himself was tempted to cast Himself from the roof of the Temple, but as He resisted, so resist ye. Christ came to medicine all wounds. In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death. People who have had it worse than you will ever have it, have gone songfully on their way. Remember that God keeps the chronology of your life with as much precision as He keeps the chronology of nations, your grave as well as your cradle. Why was it that at midnight, just at midnight, the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The four hundred and thirty years were up at twelve o'clock that night. The four hundred and thirty years were not up at eleven, and one o'clock would have been tardy and too late. The four hundred and thirty years were up at twelve o'clock, and the destroying angel struck the blow, and Israel was free. And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage. By His grace make not the worst of things, but best of them. If you must take the pills, do not chew them. Your everlasting reward will accord with your earthly perturbations, just as Cæsus gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as had been a chain of iron. For the asking you may have the same grace that was given the Italian martyr, Algerius, who, down in the darkest of dungeons, dated his letters from "the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison." And remember that this brief life is surrounded by a rim, a very thin, but very important rim, and close up to that rim is a great eternity, and you had better keep out of it until God breaks that rim and separates this from that. To get rid of the sorrows of earth, do not rush into greater sorrows. To get rid of a swarm of summer insects, leap not into a jungle of Bengal tigers.

There is a sorrowless world, and it is so radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep, and the aurora that lights up our northern Heavens, confounding astronomers as to what it can be, is the waving of the banners of the procession come to take the conquerors home from church militant to church triumphant, and you and I have ten thousand reasons for wanting to go there, but we will never get there either by self-immolation or impenitency. All our sins slain by Christ who came to do that thing, we want to go in at just the time divinely arranged, and from a couch divinely spread, and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the solid pearl before us. O God! Whatever others may choose, give me a Christian's life, a Christian's death, a Christian's burial, a Christian's immortality!

TO RENEW THE LOBSTER SUPPLY.

The Government's Effort to Propagate This Kind of Shellfish.

The United States Government is making great efforts, by scientific propagation, to restock the coast waters of Maine with lobsters. The United States Fish Commissioners' schooner Grampus, which has been at work along the coast for several months, has collected 1750 seed lobsters from which 18,000,000 eggs have been obtained and hatched out at Gloucester, Mass. Of these fry about 5,000,000 have been released in Casco Bay and the others are to be distributed at various places from Portland eastward.

The fry are very small, but through the thin and transparent shell can be seen the perfectly formed lobster, with the eyes especially prominent. Constant changes of water are necessary to keep them alive. It is likely that a lobster hatchery will soon be established on the Maine coast, and before many years these shellfish will be as plentiful and cheap as ever they were.

ANTISEPTIC SURGERY RESULTS.

Gratifying Reports From the Surgeons of the Navy.

Surgeon-General Van Reypen, of the United States, Navy has received a report from the Surgeons with the fleet, showing that in the many cases of wounded, some of them serious, not a rise of temperature or an accumulation of pus has appeared in any case.

From a medical standpoint this is said to be a marked advance from the conditions during the Civil War, and is attributed to the introduction of antiseptic treatment of wounds. It shows that no fever follows the wounds, and that with the absence of pus the wounds heal rapidly without complications.

Considering the great number of wounds to be treated, now and hereafter, this is regarded as a most satisfactory showing not only in medical science, but in the alleviation of suffering.

Brothers in Arms.

In Battery I, First Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, now at Fort Warren, Boston, from the shoe town of Brockton, there are five pairs of brothers, the Aliens, Churchills, Foyes, Holmes and Marshalls.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Tramping Garden Ground---White Clover as Pasture---Crops for Fall Feeding---Caring for Honey---Etc., Etc.

TRAMPING GARDEN GROUND.

There should never be any work done in the garden when the soil is wet, especially if it is a heavy soil, with some clay in it. No implement more surely compacts mellow soil around an uprooted weed than does the human foot, and if wet weather is relied upon as a good time to hoe out the weeds in the garden, a large proportion of them will in a week's time be found more thriftily growing than ever.

WHITE CLOVER AS PASTURE.

Despite its small size, white clover makes an excellent pasture for cows. Its leaves and blossoms are a larger part of its substance than any other clover. As its roots run near the surface, white clover becomes good feed early in the spring. For the same reason the white clover will revive and make a good growth after midsummer from rains that will not be enough to help the deeper rooted clovers and grasses.

CROPS FOR FALL FEEDING.

Farmers, as a rule, are inclined to give too much attention to early crops and crops designed for winter feeding, neglecting those that might be fed profitably in the field or, harvested, used for late fall feeding. As a result, if the winter supply is at all scant, it is fed out long before spring, and food must be bought to carry the stock along until grass time. Fall turnips may be sown until the middle of August for late fall feeding. Well rotted sod ground is the best for this crop and should be pulverized as finely as possible. Sow the seed broadcast, about five pounds to the acre, and cover with the harrow. No labor beyond this is required. The growth will be rapid, and two months after sowing sheep may be pastured freely on the turnips with good results. If sheep are not owned the roots may be allowed to mature and will go toward keeping up a well balanced ration when fed to stock.—Atlanta Journal.

CARING FOR HONEY.

After the honey is gathered and stored by the bees the work of the bee raiser is by no means ended, for in the care of the honey and its preparation for market he must exercise skill and intelligence. Honey should always be stored in a warm room, where it can have a free circulation of air. A great deal of honey is spoiled or rendered unsalable by being kept in damp cellars, where, by absorbing the moisture it becomes thin. While honey will stand the warmth of a room even 100 degrees, there must be a free circulation of air or the comb will be discolored, making it unsalable.

Honey should not be extracted from the comb until it is ripe, and when extracted should be put away at once in air-tight jars until sold. The ordinary fruit jar, if made air tight by the use of new rubbers, and well fitting caps, makes an ideal vessel for extracted honey and it may be marketed in such jars to save handling.

TO DESTROY ANT HILLS.

The best method of dealing with ants, in a large nest is to make several holes with a broom handle or iron bar to the depth of a few inches in different parts of their habitation, pour in each hole about a tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide and then cover the whole nest with a blanket. The heavy fumes of the insecticide will permeate the ant hill, killing all insect life. The operation may be made more effective by exploding the vapor under the blanket with the aid of a light on the end of a pole. The latter procedure drives the poisonous fumes throughout the nest, rendering them more fatal to the inmates. The best time for this treatment is in the evening, when most of the ants will be at home.—Country Gentleman.

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.

On the work done in the strawberry field during the latter part of the growing season depends the crop for the next year. The large quantities of small berries brought into the markets each year come mainly from lack of culture of the plants after fruiting, rather than from "runout" plantations. Practically the crop for the next year is made the previous season, after fruiting. All weeds should be kept out of the plantation by the constant use of the cultivator; if plants are grown in hills or ridges, all runners not needed for the extension of the plantation should be kept cut off. If new beds are to be set this fall, one runner from each plant should be allowed to root, and one only, for any additional not only weakens the vitality of the parent plant, but of each runner. When the narrow row system is practiced, the same rule of allowing but a single runner from each plant to set, should be followed, as closely as possible. Clean, thorough culture after fruiting, cutting runners, in the fall enriching the plantation, and later covering the plants with a mulch of hay or straw will probably insure a liberal crop of large berries the next year.

COWS ON A POOR FARM.

Many attempts are made to keep cows on farms hardly suited for the purpose, owing to lack of permanent pasture, and to soil not of the best quality. It is a task which farmers may well view with disfavor, but if it must be done the only chance for success is by "soiling." Early in the spring sow two or three acres of barley to be cut as soon as it begins to head. The stubble should be turned under and the ground sown to Hungarian grass, using barn yard manure or commercial fertilizer as liberally as can be afforded. As early as possible put in two acres more of oats and one of peas. This stubble should also be turned under and sown to Hungarian grass as before, fertilizing as liberally as possible.

Ensilage will be almost a necessity to supply cows with green food, lacking pasture, and eight or ten acres of some large variety of corn should be planted in drills, the rows three and a half feet apart. A cheap silo will keep the corn in fair condition for feeding both winter and summer, allowing the Hungarian grass and a little ensilage to be fed largely to the horses.

Crimson clover seed sown among the corn just before the last cultivation, at the rate of six quarts per acre, will give you a good soiling crop. Part of the field may be sown in rye for the same purpose. The plan is to keep the land in some green crop the year through as far as possible, and one year of this method will get the land in fair shape, while the results will guide you in the selection of grain crops, for the second season.—Breeder and Farmer.

TO CATCH CUTWORMS.

1. Placing around the plants fruit or vegetable cans, from which top and bottom have been removed. The top of the can should be three or four inches above the surface of the earth. The ends can be unsoldered by throwing the cans into a fire.

2. Plowing the ground early in September and not allowing weeds to grow.

3. Plowing the ground late in the fall or early in the spring, keeping the surface free from weeds by cultivation and not putting a crop on same until the middle of May or first of June. During the first ten days of May, fresh cut clover, grass or weeds which have been dipped in water containing Paris green should be strewn over the ground each evening.

4. Collecting the worms each evening while they are feeding. This requires a good light and sharp eyes.

5. Each morning hunting for the worms around the fresh cut plants.

6. Using "light-traps" at intervals during the months of June, August and September. These traps are made by filling a tub or half cask two-thirds full of water, pouring a little kerosene over the surface and hanging a lanter nover the tub.—Florist's Exchange.

TIME TO CUT GRASS FOR HAY.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the proper time for cutting grass for hay; but it may be safely asserted that grass is nearly always cut at a period when it has lost much of its succulent and nourishing qualities. That is, it is a common failing with farmers to let their grass get too ripe. The reason for this in most cases is that he heavy pressure of farm work at this season makes it an easy matter for the farmer to be deluded into the belief that a few more days of postponement will not make much difference. Another reason is that the grass in some fields does not mature evenly, and while there may be patches of young green grass, other parts will be turning yellow. Should the whole field be sacrificed for these few patches of green?

Now it is a demonstrated fact that stock and cattle fatten much more quickly on grass or hay that is cut just prior to the stage of complete maturity. It is the young grass of early spring that makes stock look sleek and fat, and which adds strength and milk to the cows. After "haying time" the stock put to grass rarely make any great gain. A cow in the August pasture is not worth nearly as much as a cow in a June pasture.

These observations should lead one to cut the grass for hay earlier, even if other pressing farm work must be postponed. A dairyman in particular should attend to this, especially if he is going to make winter butter. It is possible, with rich succulent hay made from grass cut early enough to produce winter butter almost with the fragrance and flavor and color of June butter. It is the hay and the grass that determine the quality of our butter to a large extent, and it is impossible to find adequate substitutes for them. Good hay made from early cut grass and plenty of fresh water will make better winter butter than any of the prepared foods, ensilage or roots. These latter will help, and are essential to the health of the animals, but after all the right kind of hay is the foundation of it all.

The true principle then evolved from such experience seems to be that the proper time to cut grass is when it reaches its fullest growth, but before the animals fail to relish it. Usually this means that the grass must be cut before it has headed. To many this may seem like inviting waste, for the crop would certainly not weigh as much per acre; but on the other hand all that is cut is nutriment. It is doubtful if the plants add anything more after this period that is at all beneficial.—W. E. Farmer in American

Silk and Gold.

Until the sixth century of our era all silk imported from the east to the west was valued at its weight in gold. The silken goods were put into one scale and enough gold to balance them was put in the other.

PORTRAITS ON PIGSKIN.

A Scotch Tanner Believes He Has an Idea That Will Interest Chicago.

From Scotland and its banks and braes comes a proposition that is picturesque in conception, startling in suggeston, and brilliant in audacity. The proposition aims at nothing short of elevating the humble but necessary pig to a position of artistic worth and envied prominence. In brief, a manufacturer of pigskin leather in Scotland writes temptingly and alluringly of the advantages and glittering possibilities of tanned pigskin for portrait painting. Says the tanner:

"Our specialty here is the manufacture of pigskins. We post you herewith copy of Glasgow Daily Mail with notice respecting novel form of art we have introduced, whereby pigskin is appropriated for portrait painting. The refracted rays of light on the rough grain of the skin produce a lifelike effect not approached on canvas or other artists' material.

"It just strikes us that, Chicago being such a centre for pigs and millionaires, some of your fine art people might care to take up this novelty.

"Such a portrait would cost about five guineas ($26.25) each here to a merchant. Of course, any subject can be executed in the same way. For instance, from a photograph this artist could produce you any distinguished citizen on pigskin. We give you the idea for what it is worth, and shall be glad if it can be turned to mutual account.

"Certainly we think this pigskin portrait idea would be a fetching one in Chicago, and we speak from experience of the country."

Our Scotch tannery friend would evidently like to see the hide of every refractory, noisome and doomed pig at the stockyards deftly removed, and in due course appear in the homes of the Chicago people bearing the faces of our great men, prominent citizens family portraits or scenes from life, etc.

Alas, however, exterior decoration has been sacrificed by the Chicago packers to interior decoration of the insides of the people. None of the pigs marketed at the stockyards are skinned, but sold in segements, skin and all. The pigskin portrait idea, however, is thrown out by us for what it is worth.

An excellent portrait of Mr. Gladstone, on pigskin, was recently exhibited in London. It was done by hot instruments, practically burning the impression into leather and rendering the portrait imperishable.

Long Terms of French Premiers.

Of the French Ministries called into existence during the Third Republic, the Meline Cabinet, which after a critical delay has been succeeded by M. Henri Brison and his friends, broke the record by one day. The Meline Ministry dated from April 29, 1896, and lasted until June 15, 1898, covering a period of two years, one month, and seventeen days. Up to this time the record had been held by M. Ferry's second Ministry, which existed from February 21, 1883, to April 6, 1885, an existence of two years, one month, and sixteen days. The Ministry with the shortest record is that of Rochebouet, which entered into office on November 23, 1877, and left it December 13 of the same year. A peculiar comparison is offered if one places side by side the long term Premiers of the Third Republic with those former Ministries of France in the time of royalty. Richelieu was premier for eighteen years, Mazarin held office for nineteen years, and Colbert for twenty-two. While over in Spain, Ximenes maintained the Chancelerie at absolute power for twenty-one years. Among the Ministers who have served the greatest number of times in the French Cabinet of the Third Republic, M. Hanotaux is the only one who has always held the same portfolio—that of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has presided over the destinies of the Quai d'Orsay under four Ministries, his time of office lasting three years, six months and fifteen days. After M. de Freycinet, he has served the longest period. M. de Freycinet has been in the Ministry nine times and has exercised the functions of his office during eight years six months and twenty-seven days. Jules Ferry was Cabinet Minister for three years and five months, M. Constans for three years, four months and six days, and M. Bourgois for three years and two months.—New York Times.

An Old Marriage Custom.

Many modern marriage customs are relics of methods employed in primitive times. Until the middle of the sixteenth century a Christian marriage consisted of two distinct ceremonies, the betrothal or espousal, which was followed at an extended interval, frequently of two years, by the benediction or complete marriage.

Several of the modern customs are relics of the marriage by capture of mediaeval times, such as throwing old shoes after the newly married pair, when originally the bride's relatives threw stones and other missiles after the valiant knight as he rode off with his captured bride. The honeymoon is the enforced seclusion in which the captive and his stolen bride lived, and the groomsmen were the bride's bodyguard when she was pursued by the knight and his friends. Later on they formed a part of the bridal procession and carried lances and torches.—New York Tribune.

It costs about $1,000 to build an electric cab of the kind now in use in Paris.

Bicyclists and Dogs.

It frequently happens that a bicyclist would like to drive off an annoying dog, but doesn't want to kill the beast, run the risk of a bullet hitting a bystander, nor attract the attention which a cartridge explosion is certain to do. The dog is consequently encouraged to try his trick on the next rider. A soundless pistol, shooting water, ammonia or other liquid, is now mailed postpaid for 50 cts. in stamps by the Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., N. Y. City. One of these will drive off the most vicious animal, and still not really injure it. A few drops of ammonia in the eyes, nose or mouth of any animal give it something to think of other than bothering a cyclist. It is a boon to wheelmen and wheelwomen.

Knowledge of the truth makes us free to welcome new truth.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c. 25c. 50c.

To please a man find out what he wants—what he needs is of minor importance.—Ram's Horn.

You Can Get Tired

By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

How They Rise.

A horse always gets up on its forelegs first, and a cow directly the opposite.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Few and Simple.

The wants of most persons are many and complex. Their needs are much fewer and often very simple. If one wishes for peace of mind and any great measure of success in this world, he must learn to reduce his wants as nearly as possible to necessary things. It is not at all essential that a person be rich, but many people wish to be and make haste to be. The result is anxiety and oftentimes loss of integrity, and failure to reach the real needs of one's being; for happiness never lies in satisfaction of our wants, because these ever become greater as we try to satisfy them.

Buckwheat Cakes.

Last year the United States produced 15,465,000 bushels of buckwheat, most of which was consumed at home. There are about 4,600 cakes in one bushel, making a total of seventy billion cakes in the whole crop.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical.

The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science, any person should still believe that mere force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who doesn't understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped.

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN.
5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

That taking of the Ladrone Islands by the commander of the Charleston was quite an opera bouffe proceeding.

In her next war with this country Spain will probably insist that the firing of earthquakes shall be barred.

It is a mighty good plan to encourage heroism among our soldiers and marines by Government recognition of brave deeds.

The forests of Cuba cover about 13,000,000 acres, so forest preservation will probably not be the first problem the new government will take up.

Great Britain, in looking over the history of this country, will be impressed by the fact that circumstances alter cases when it comes to stamp acts.

In the cotton-seed industry last year not less than 4,000,000 tons of cotton seed were consumed, the total value of the resultant products aggregating $120,000,000.

A Denver scientists asserts that "eating prunes will make a person cheerful." Those who are addicted to the prune as an article of regular diet generally have to be cheerful.

"We entered Santiago harbor without incident," announced Admiral Cervera to his home government after sailing into the neck of the bottle. It cannot be said, however, that his leaving was "without incident."

The cost to Spain of the Cuban war from February, 1895, to the end of 1897, is officially estimated at $240,000,000, besides the arrears due from the Cuban treasury, which amount to $40,000,000.

The population of the Hawaiian islands at the time of their original discovery aggregated 400,000, and since that time it has fallen to 130,000 in 1832, 80,000 in 1848 and 35,845 in 1896.

The government bought altogether 253 boats between the opening of hostilities and July 1, and paid over $9,000,000 for them. The smallest are launches run by naptha or electric engines, while the largest are transports of 8,000 tons.

The King of Siam has sentenced one of his ministers of state to cut grass for the royal elephants for the rest of his natural life. In other words, he has been sent to grass by royal decree and will have a steady job until he is no mower.

Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of one hundred and forty. It has existed since 1648, and is recognized by both Spain and France. It is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, and has a president who is elected by the council of twelve.

At the head of the States of the country in the volume of its manufacture of agricultural implements is Illinois, with an invested capital of nearly $60,000,000. Ohio follows, then New York and then Wisconsin. Ohio supplies most of the Southern market of demand and New York the Middle and Eastern States. Of recent years California has developed its manufacture of farming implements largely.

The horror of the French liner La Bourgogne calamity off Sable Island is increased by the fact that only one woman was saved. This disaster recalls the loss of the White Star liner Atlantic off the same coast on April 1, 1870, when, as in this case, six hundred lives were lost and only one woman rescued. It far exceeds in fatality the sinking, also by collision, of the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe in 1895, in which three hundred and twenty-nine lives were lost.

The action of the British Government in sending troops to punish the natives of Sierra Leone for the murder of American missionaries is a payment in kind. The United States has often done as much when Indians have murdered British subjects. It is pleasing to know that the British work in the African jungles was well done, and that the number of "war boys" killed was large enough to prove an effective warning to the remnant left against laying violent hands on their white visitors.

This war, in which the United States has put itself forward as the champion of liberty and humanity, has shown how strong the tie is that binds, says the Washington Star. The Englishman in far-off Australia sympathizes with us as warmly as does the Englishman in nearby Canada, while the Irishman in America shoulders his gun and goes to the front as readily as he would were Ireland herself embroiled. It is the spirit of kinship that controls. The common language and all that goes with it make for the union.

The importance of the business carried on both at home and abroad by the United States manufacture of farming implements is shown by the figures of the last Federal census of 1890. There were at that time, approximately, 1,000 manufactories of agricultural implements in the United States, the amount invested in this line of manufacture being nearly $150,000,000, the average number of persons employed in it being 45,000, the materials used averaging in value $30,000,000 and the output $80,000,000.

The German Emperor has sense enough not to mistake the United States for Japan, comments the New York Commercial Advertiser. The error would cost him his throne. They who remember the last war can conceive only dimly the way the American spirit would flame at a German shot at the American flag, under any imaginable circumstances. It would blaze till it destroyed the proudest throne of Europe and changed profoundly the history of the world by setting up the German republic. Americans have fought unwillingly with kindred on both sides of the sea, but the world has never seen the nation roused against an alien aggressor. It would be a dramatic spectacle.

The American volunteer is the representative soldier of the Republic, observes the San Francisco Chronicle. He has won all its victories in the past, and will continue to do its fighting in the future. He is a thinking as well as a fighting martial force. It is of his own volition that he becomes a soldier, and when in arms he knows why he is fighting and what he is fighting for; knows the purposes of the Government and what it expects to accomplish; knows what the war is likely to cost, and the revenue methods that will be adopted to meet its expenses, liquidate its loans and provide for its pensions, and he also knows about what share of the extraordinary tax will fall to him, and what to his neighbor.

There is one decidedly unique but rather visionary speculation which grows out of Lieutenant Peary's expedition this year and that is the vague possibility that somewhere in the Arctic region he may encounter the hapless Professor Andree, who embarked upon his perilous balloon expedition to the pole almost twelve months ago. If Professor Eckholm, one of the most distinguished scientists of Europe, is correct in his surmises, Professor Andree is still wandering about somewhere in the northern latitudes. Since the hardy aeronaut supplied himself with food and provisions for several months, it is barely possible that he may still be alive, but when the countless mishaps which might possibly have overtaken him are considered there appears to be little ground for expecting ever again to see him in the flesh. So, if Lieutenant Peary is fortunate enough to run across some fragments of the balloon or some other clew which will enable him to settle the fact conclusively that Professor Andree met his death in the Arctic region he will accomplish the utmost which can be reasonably expected.

An Exquisitely Tattooed Volunteer.

Lieutenant Eames secured eleven men for service out of a number of applicants examined yesterday. Many of them were from the country and had come to St. Louis for the purpose of enlisting. There was one man among the eleven who was striking on account of the identification marks found upon his body by the surgeon. His name is John F. Coyle, his residence St. Louis and his occupation a lineman. Coyle's identification marks are all tattooings of exquisite workmanship. They are as follows:

Breast—Coat of arms of New York, supported by a female figure on each side; scroll underneath with Excelsior, spread eagle above clasped hands and wreath underneath, 8¾ by 6½ inches in dimension.

Right Arm—Butterfly, 3½ by 3½ inches; Young America sitting on eagle, with American flag, 6½ by 4¼ inches.

Right Forearm—Dagger piercing skin, 4⅝ by 2 inches.

Right Wrist—American coat of arms and cross cannon, 4½ by 4¾ inches.

Left Forearm—Lone Star "Texas" with American flags and American eagle and five-pointed star, 4¾ by 4½ inches. Also sailor leaning on monument inscribed "Remember my mother;" also American, German, English, Swedish and Norwegian flags surrounding full-rigged ship, surmounted by crown, 4½ by 4¾ inches.

Back of Right Arm—Ship; also woman wrapped in a flag; eagle, 6 by 5½ inches.

Back of Right Wrist—"Faith, Hope and Charity," with wreath around, 2½ by 3½ inches.

Back of Right Hand—Ten pointed star, 2¾ inches.

Back of Left Hand—"Faith, Hope and Charity," with five-pointed star, clasped hands and wreath underneath, 3 by 2½ inches.

Water Curtains for Building.

The idea of protecting buildings against fire from without by means of a water curtain, to be made to fall all around the structure, appears to be gaining favor, having the indorsement of some of the most experienced professional experts in this line, and the plan is exciting special attention in Chicago, where it is being applied to the great Public Library building. The arrangement is extremely simple. A seven-inch steel water main is laid around the top of the structure, upon the broad stone table formed by the top of the coping, this pipe having connection with force pumps situated in the basement, and, through perforations properly arranged, insures the introduction of a substantial sheet of water from cornice to pavement, around the whole or any imperiled portion of the building. The arrangement of the system of piping is such as to enable operating in prescribed sections; additional relays of smaller pipe are also placed in position above windows and doors, in order to complete the curtaining of those points in the most serviceable manner should the curtain in the main be taken by wind impingement against the building.—San Francisco Chronicle.

England has about 150 packs of fox hounds and about 15,000 horses are kept specially for fox hunting.

An English woolen manufacturer makes clothes from old ropes.

THEIR GREAT LOSS.

How People Manage to Lose Their Wits in an Emergency.

Ludicrous incidents will creep in at times of tragic events, and after the first shock of a tragedy is over, one hears of these little side issues, and somehow or other they seem to soften the harshness of even a fatal occurrence, says the Atlanta Journal. On Saturday evening, when the fatal collision took place between two cars on the Traction line, one of these little incidents cropped out. People were hurrying hither and thither, looking after the wounded and dying, when an employe of the street railway company came upon a young man rushing to and fro in the most frantic manner.

"What's the matter?" asked the street car man, in the tones of one who feared the worst.

"Oh, I've lost my hat! I've lost my hat!" moaned the young man, in seeming anguish, while his eyes roamed searchingly over the wreck.

"Oh, if that is all," said the street car employe, seemingly relieved that another fatality was not suspected, "don't worry; the company will give you another hat."

"That's all right enough," said the excited young fellow, "but your blamed company can't give me back that hat," and he rushed excitedly on, in search of his missing tile.

And yet that is one of the kindliest youths of Atlanta. The boy was simply bewildered by the tragic event in which he had been so immediately concerned.

Older men than he will lose their heads at such a time.

I was in a railroad wreck once in the Indian Territory. A passenger train and a freight tried to pass on the same track, and there was a fearful smash-up.

In the vicinity of one of the sleepers, I found a gray-haired man walking hither and thither rapidly, peering with searching eyes here and there into the debris.

The conductor of the Pullman coach saw him, and, rushing up, grabbed the man by the arm.

"It's all right, sir!" he exclaimed, in the tones of one who brings good tidings. "Your wife and little girl are over there, and they are all right."

"Ah, yes," said the gray-haired passenger, with seeming indifference. "Much obliged, but you haven't seen anything of a Masonic watch charm anywhere, have you?" and his fingers toyed with the end of a watch chain from which a pendant had evidently hung.

A half hour later the man was in the first rank of the indefatigable workers who were engaged in rescuing the wounded from the wreck.

What do we live for, if not to make life less difficult for each other?—George Eliot.

Since the introduction of the serum treatment, the mortality from diphtheria in thirty-one hospitals of Bohemia has fallen to 18.6 per cent., whereas formerly it ranged from fifty to eighty per cent.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In recent experiments it was proven that the X-rays hasten the germination of seeds, and that the result, which is of no practical value, is not due to heating of the soil.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lose a minute, and the chase of a lifetime will not catch it.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The obstinate man is usually too weak-minded to give up.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

He who seeks honor of men must become their slave.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

He who hurts your feelings may be helping your life.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists

Neither passions nor roses are killed by pruning.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Vice is the only thing not worth knowing.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Every true man is seeking truth.

Prohibition Law Fluctuates.

One of the most amusing incidents of the treatment accorded the Maine liquor law in different sections of the State is seen at Bar Harbor, where the enforcement of the law follows the seasons. In the summer, when the visitors from other States who are accustomed to having liquors at home are at the watering place, the bars are allowed to remain open, but when the visitors depart and the population is narrowed down to its usual quota of Yankees the law is applied by the municipal officers, and the drought continues until the birds of passage arrive again in the spring.—Waterville, Maine, Mail.

It is well enough to put your trust in Providence, but it's unwise to go around looking for holes for Providence to pull you out of.

The Lion's Length.

The lion, though he stands no higher than a large mastiff, is from six to eight feet in length.

Genteel Poverty in Washington.

"I never saw so much genteel poverty before as exists in Washington, D. C. You have no idea how many of these department clerks tremble in their boots for fear of losing their positions with a change of administration and enforcement of the civil service rules. The departments unfit both men and women for any other occupation. You would be surprised to know how many of the fashionable men are department clerks. Some of the most attractive among them get a majority of their meals out of society. They rent a room for a small amount and dine out every night, frequently getting a lunch or a breakfast from a friend. In return they make it their business to be entertaining and always in a good humor, ready to be of service and to initiate new people into the etiquette of the place."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Be sure you're wrong—then don't do it.

"Doctor, what is free alkali?"

"The alkali used in the manufacture of soap is a strong chemical and is destructive of animal and vegetable tissue.

"Pure soap is harmless, but when the soap is carelessly or dishonestly made, alkali is left in it and it is then said to be 'free.' Soap containing free alkali should not be used where it may do damage.

"In the medical profession, in sickness, in surgery and in the hospitals we use Ivory Soap because it is pure and contains no free alkali.

"Ivory Soap is a powerful antiseptic, it is healing to a diseased surface and stimulating to a healthy skin."

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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THE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY
COLUMBIAS ARE STANDARD FOR CHAIN MACHINES.
HARTFORDS Next Best.
Other Models at Low Prices.
Catalogue Free.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD
POPE MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
ART CATALOGUE OF COLUMBIA BICYCLES BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS FOR ONE TWO CENT STAMP.

FALL DRESS GOODS

Australian Fleece—The lightest, warmest fabric known for dresses, wrappers, shirt-waists, etc.; 27 inches wide; 12½ cts. per yard. Expressage prepaid. Send six cents in stamps to the **Textile Novelty Co., 78 Hm St., New York,** for samples of their entire line. If you are unable to find these goods in your retail store we will supply you from our mill direct.

VIRGINIA BUSINESS COLLEGE. Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting, English. $50 tuition admits to all departments for session of forty-two weeks. Open to both sexes. Graduates assisted to positions. Eleventh session begins September 6th. Catalogue free. B. A. DAVIS, Pres., President, Box 1, Richmond, Va.

CALIFORNIA small or large guaranteed investments, withdrawable any time, paying large dividends. "Alina Colony," 220 Cal. St., San Francisco.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1898.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & Co.

MONEY IN CHICKENS.

Send 25 cents in stamps for Book.
BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
134 Leonard Street, - - New York.

D N U 30

BICYCLISTS', HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

PROTECTION OR FUN. 50c.

ACTUAL SIZE.

ONLY 50c.

PATENTED 1898.

LIQUID PISTOL

SHOOTS AMMONIA, WATER, COLOGNE, OR OTHER LIQUID.

It is a weapon which protects bicyclists against vicious dogs and foot-pads; travelers against robbers and toughs; homes against thieves and tramps, and is adapted to many other situations.

It does not kill or injure; it is perfectly safe to handle; makes no noise or smoke; breaks no law and creates no lasting regrets, as does the bullet pistol. It simply and amply protects, by compelling the foe to give undivided attention to himself for awhile instead of to the intended victim.

It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and lots of it; it shoots, not once, but many times without reloading; and will protect by its appearance in time of danger, although loaded only with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handsome, and nickel plated.

Sent boxed and post paid by mail with full directions how to use for
50c. in 2c. Postage Stamps, Post-office Money Order, or Express Money Order.
As to our reliability, refer to R. G. Dun's or Bradstreet's mercantile agencies.

NEW YORK UNION SUPPLY CO., 135 Leonard St., N. Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 28

Whoever sincerely desires Reform, wants George A. Jenks at Harrisburg.

The Democratic county ticket, made up as it is of good and capable men, is worthy the support of all honest voteers.

If Sylvester Scovel slapped Shafter in the face Shafter ought to slap Scovel into jail. That is the only way to treat that kind of fellow.

It is rumored that Admiral Cervera has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieutenant Cervera, who is also a prisoner at Annapolis, as soon as peace is declared.

General Toral, who surrendered Santiago, is the man that the United States should protect, rather than Cervera. Toral is in danger of court martial and Cervera isn't. If we must be sentimental let Toral be the object and beneficiary of the feeling.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!"—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker.

Nothing could better illustrate the beauties of American rule in Santiago than the fact that the Cuban refugees are leaving for their farms and plantations, where they soon will be able to raise produce for their own support. Already a Danish vessel has entered the harbor in the way of peaceful trade.

Last Thursday, 21, was Queen Regent Christina's 40 birthday, but "owing to Spain's circumstances," the usual official receptions and banquets were suppressed. The only ceremony was a private mass celebrated in the chapel of the royal palace. The royal family and the court attended this service.

Maybe Spain will cease having bull fights until after she gets over the effects of this war.

Some of those basking in McKinley's sunshine urge his re-election on account of his war-with-Spain record. What he has done is simply what would be expected of any President. He has, however, been criticised by leaders of his own party for being too slow and timid. The glorious deeds of this war, are to be credited, above all others, to Dewey, Schley, Shafter, and the regulars and volunteers in the service, whose deeds of valor and heroism are the equal of any in the world's history. Don't overlook these when seeking presidential timber with genuine deeds of heroism.

Now that the American troops have entered Santiago it is discovered that the place was not so strongly fortified as had been presumed. Morro castle had little defense to offer an enemy, and the batteries that were supposed to be formidable were armed with guns of small caliber, or, as in some cases, with practically nothing. The mines in the harbor, which were not so many as were suspected, and the guns of Cervera's ships constituted two of the chief factors of the city's defenses, and the American fleet and army had the place at their mercy.

The indorsement of Mr. Jenks by the Jeffersonian Democratic party is an indication of the manner in which the Democrats will get together this fall. The Jeffersonians appreciate the fact that there is only one issue in the present campaign—an honest administration of state affairs. They know that Quayism must not be given a longer lease of life in this state, and they believe that the election of Mr. Jenks will prove a great blessing to the people of Pennsylvania. Now if the anti-Quayites in the Republican party will join the Democrats the election of Mr. Jenks will be assured and treasury looting will cease.

The Philadelphia Record covers in a few words the whole question of the issues of this fall's campaign in Pennsylvania. It says:

"In this campaign platform phrases may be dismissed as mere surplusage and irrelevancy. The essential consideration is that George A. Jenks is in himself, in his record, his life and character, a platform that is satisfactory to every friend of good government in the Commonwealth. It is this which gives meaning, consistency and purpose to the declarations and acts of the Altoona convention. All the rest is mere verbiage. Citizens of Pennsylvania who sincerely desire good government and honest legislation will not need a platform to guide them in discriminating between George A. Jenks and the candidate of the machine."

Bryan can't please the anti-Bryan cranks. They scolded when he ran for president, although he came within an ace of being elected;

They raved because he made unanswerable speeches in favor of coining gold and silver;

After the election they growled because he kept educating the masses as to the justice of coining gold and silver and because he drew immense crowds.

When the war broke out and he announced his intention to raise a regiment and march at its head against the Spaniards, they tried to make fun of him and said he was not in earnest;

When a jealous administration put hindrances in his way to speedily raise his number of men, they charged him with cowardice for not going to the front sooner;

When he finally overcame these obstacles and entered camp with his command, the cranks growled and are still growling, yet none of the growlers shouldered a gun.

Estimates based on a close study of the internal revenue system of the civil-war period and on the receipts under the new revenue law since it went into operation on July 1 last indicate a probable income from the new taxes of not less than $200,000,000 a year, which would be twice the amount expected by the framers of the law. The receipts of the first twenty days of July (exclusive of the holiday) averaged $1,000,000 per diem, which rate would bring the income up to $300,000,000 a year. The early rush for stamps, of course, is responsible for this showing, which is not likely to be maintained. On the other hand, the returns for the period under consideration do not include any receipts from special taxes, the certificates for the payment of brokers' and other licenses not having been ready for issue until Thursday of last week. The taxes on legacies and other taxes in that class collectible by assessment are still an absolutely unknown quantity, and may swell the public income far beyond the amount now estimated. As a revenue producer the new law certainly presents a significant contrast with that producer of deficits, the Dingley tariff.

Florida was a colony of Spain, populated by savages and Spaniards, as the Philippines are now. Its treatment had been essentially Spanish, the kind of treatment which caused even the Mexicans of that day to revolt. Relics of it existing there match the worst dungeons and instruments of barbarous cruelty in Cuba. The people of the United States were not unable to reconstruct and govern Florida though it cost some ugly wars with savages, more or less instigated and aided by Spaniards, and it took many years to establish a State. The State of Louisiana, with the parts of Mississippi and Alabama along the Gulf, was a Spanish colony, governed by Spain for thirty-seven years prior to 1800, and having the usual mixed population resulting from such settlement and government, when it was ceded to France, and only two and a half years later by France to the United States. The races were different and the languages and the institutions strangely different, but the Union was able to suppress pirates, establish order, and create a provincial government in harmony with American institutions. The vast Louisiana territory acquired at the same time, and in like manner held by Spain for thirty-seven years, made up, with the acquisitions just referred to, 1,231,199 square miles, against 827,844 covered by the United States when the Constitution was framed. Stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, with settlements partly French and partly Spanish, but all foreign to American speech, race and institutions, this vast territory still offered few difficulties, because the savage occupants were rapidly pushed back and its alien settlers submerged by the flood of migration from the old American States. The New York Tribune says it is precisely that process of things which may speedily transform the condition of things in Hawaii and in West Indian islands.

Religious Service.

Preaching next Sabbath morning in the Presbyterian church at Spring Mills at 10:30, and at Centre Hall at 2:30 p. m.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 24th day of Aug. A. D., 1898.

1 The first and final account of P. S. Richards, Administrator of etc., of Martha Hicks, late of Taylor Township, deceased.

2 The first and final account of C. M. Bower, Administrator of etc. of Mary Barr, late of Huston Township, deceased.

3 The first and final account of David C. Hall, Executor of etc., of Thomas Taylor, late of Benner Township, deceased.

4 The first and final account of John M. Dale, Administrator c. t. a. of etc. of Elizabeth Miller, late of Plainfield, Will county, Ill., deceased.

5 The first and partial account of H. A. Thompson, Executor of etc of Martha Thompson, late of Half Moon township, deceased.

6 The first and final account of Oscar E. Miles, Administrator of etc. of Elijah Kellerman, late of Milesburg Boro, deceased.

7 The first and final account of Matilda Musser R. C. Musser, and Samuel J. Musser, Administrators of etc. of Jonathan Musser, late of Ferguson township, deceased, as filed by R. C. Munson, acting Administrator.

8 The second and final account of Uriah S. Shaffer, Executor of etc. of Adam Shaffer, late of Miles township, deceased.

9 The first and final account of Balser Weber, Administrator of etc. of Susan Young, late of Howard township, deceased.

10 The account of C. M. Bower, guardian of John H. Rathbun, Mina R. Rathbun and Sarah L. Rathbun, minor children of Maria T. B. Rathbun, late of Elmira, Chemung county, N. Y., deceased.

11 The account of John B Linn successor to John Hoffer, deceased, Trustee for Hannah Searson, late of Benner township, deceased.

12 The account of John K. Hosterman and A. N. Corman, Administrators of etc. of Sallie Wolf, late of Miles Twp. dec'd.

13 First and final account of J. A. Bitner and Wm I. Harter, Administrators c. t. a. of etc. of Daniel Bitner, late of Liberty Township, deceased

14 The account of Susan Wert and Alfred Keen Administrators of etc. of George Wert, late of Penn Twp. dec'd.

15 The account of Jacob M. Garbrick, Executor of etc. of Elizabeth Lesh, late of Walker Twp, dec'd.

16 The fourth and final account of Samuel C. Bower, surviving Executor of etc., of Christian Bower, late of Howard Twp., dec'd.

17 The first and final account of Albert Shenck Administrator of etc. of Jacob Brickley, late of Curtin Twp., dec'd.

18 The second and final account of S. D. Stryker, Administrator of etc. of John W. Bean, late of Worth Twp, dec'd

19 The first account of Clement Dale and Blanche A. Hoy, Executors of etc. of C. Dale, Jr., late of Benner Twp., dec'd.

Register's Office. G. W. RUMBERGER, Bellefonte, July 23, '98. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 25th day of August, 1898 and to continue 1 week Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twenty first year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE:—THE UNDERsigned will offer at public sale at the residence of William Homan, one-half mile west of Farmers Mills, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1898, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate, bounded on the west by lands of Felix McClatic's heirs, on the north by lands of Mrs. Samuel Rauchan and M. L. Rishel, on the east by lands of M. L. Rishel, and on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and lands of J. P. Ross' heirs, containing

136 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES.

About 10 acres are well timbered. Thereon erected a Large Stone Dwelling House, suitable for two families, large Bank Barn, Spring House, Pig Stable and Buggy Shed and Corn House combined, together with all necessary outbuildings. A young orchard with the choicest varieties of fruit, and with plenty of the best water close to the buildings. The farm has a most desirable location, being one mile north-east of Penn Cave R. R. Station, and 2½ miles from Rising Springs. It is one of the best producing farms in the valley. A public road leads by the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter, and the balance in two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises

M. L RISHEL, Executor of, etc., of Catharine Rishel, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Gregg Township, in said County, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1898, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm situate in Gregg Township, Centre County, Pa., on the road leading from Spring Mills to Coburn about two miles east of Spring Mills, said farm being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, being the north east corner of said tract of land, and the corner in common with lands of Conrad Immel and John B. Heckman, thence along land of Conrad Immel and William A. Pealer south 43¾ west 137 perches to a stone, being the north east corner of school lot; thence along said lot south 39½ east 8 perches to white oak; thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 39, east 55 8 perches to a point on the west bank of Penns Creek; thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 18¼ east 69¼ perches to a willow on the south bank of Muddy Creek, where it enters into Penns Creek; thence along lands of John Ebert south 47¼ east 49 perches; thence along land of same south 76¼ east 13.4 perches; thence along land of same north 66 east 9.5 perches; thence north 32 east 7.5 perches; thence south 79 east 6.8 perches; thence along lands of Richard Dunlap north 52½ east 37½ perches; thence along same north 44½ east 34 perches; thence along same south 49½ east 4 perches; thence north 41½ east 44 perches; thence along same north 69¾ east 5 5 perches to a stone corner; thence along lands of John B. Heckman north 38 west 204.2 perches to the place of beginning; containing

168 ACRES AND 104 PERCHES

neat measure, thereon erected a two-story frame Dwelling House, frame bank barn and other outbuildings; excepting and reserving from said description three acres of land located on the western part of the farm upon which is erected a two story frame Dwelling House, stable and other outbuildings.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation. There is a fine orchard near the buildings and two wells of excellent water. Penns Creek flows along the boundaries of the farm and is convenient for watering stock.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; one-third in one year; and one-third at the death of Lydia Rishel, the widow of said decedent; the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE H. RISHEL, Executor.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, JOHN HOWard Harris, President. College, leading to degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Academy, a preparatory school for young men and boys. Institute, a refined boarding school for young ladies. School of Music, with graduating courses. For catalogue, address the Registrar,

WM. C. GRETZINGER, July14-4t Lewisburg, Pa.

SPRING MILLS
BARGAIN COLUMN.

Our customers fully appreciate the offers we have made to save their money, but we want you to know of it too.

CLARK'S O. N. T.

still sells at 4c., or 45c. per doz. For one week from date of this issue we offer these and other bargains:

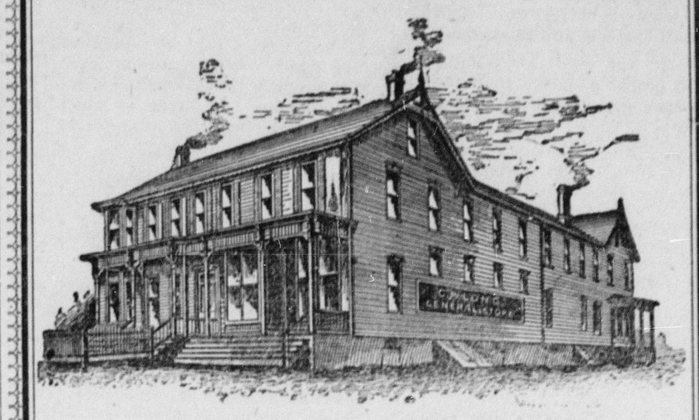
5c. Toweling, bleached or unbleached..... 3c
5c. Muslin, bleached or unbleached..... 3½c
8c. Shirting, variety of patterns..... 5½c
45c. Overalls, men's blue, to close out..... 25c
5c. Laundry Soap, "Moon" 2 pieces for..... 5c
5c. Jelly or Drinking Tumblers, what's left 22c. a dozen.

Don't think this list completes the bargains, for we will surprise you in glassware, fruit cans and jars, anti-rusting tinware, warranted not to rust—cheap. Still a few bales of Sisal and Standard Binder Twine.

A car of best soft coal, recommended by blacksmiths and threshers.

Money in your pocket if you watch this space.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We Are On Deck!

With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County ss:

SEAL

I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1898, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Bitner deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 25th day of August, A. D. 1898.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER, C. O. C.
W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, June 16, '98.
Bellefonte, Pa.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for CataSogue.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY, with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Shirey & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The farm of the undersigned, one-fourth mile north-west of Farmers Mills, is offered at private sale; containing

— 80 ACRES —

of land in a high state of cultivation, being one of the most productive farms. The improvements are a two-story rail and log house, weather boarded, good Bank Barn, and all necessary out buildings. A good orchard with all kinds of choice fruit; well and spring of excellent water convenient to the premises. Apply to

JACOB NEESE, july28-4t Farmers Mills.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8 23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1 47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 2. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 2.55 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.38 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.05 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 05 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad- 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.,

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†2 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 80		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	22	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. 13	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Newton Bailey, canvasser for the Gazette, stopped in to see us.

——Jerry Confer, farmer of Gregg, gave the Reporter sanctum a call.

——Miss Kate Alexander, of Millheim, spent last week with friends in Centre Hall.

——S. Paul Dinges, of Williamsport, came up Saturday to spend a couple days with his mother.

——Mrs. Sallie Kline attended the funeral of the late John Kline, Esq., at Bellefonte, Monday.

——Miss Laura Swartz, of Bethlehem, Pa., was the guest of friends in Centre Hall over Sunday.

——R. J. Seeds, of 12th Reg. Pa. Vol. at Camp Alger, arrived yesterday morning on a short visit in town.

——Our old Democratic friend Jacob Neese, gave us a call, and placed his label in the roll of honor for '98.

——Commissioner Heckman spent a half hour pleasantly in our sanctum, jolly as all good commissioners should be.

——Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot went to Philadelphia last Thursday on a visit of several weeks to her uncle, Dr. Weaver.

——Rev. and Mrs. Potts, of Alexandria, Pa., have been visiting their friends in the town and vicinity the past week.

——Dr. and Mrs. McCluny Radcliff, and daughter Sarah, of Philadelphia, are guests at the home of J. S. Boal since Saturday.

——Joseph Atlee, the prominent shoe dealer of Tyrone, came down Saturday to spend Sunday with his wife, who is visiting among friends here.

——Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bayard, of Philadelphia, arrived here last Monday, on a visit to Mrs. Bayard's father, Mr. Michael Strohm, at Centre Hill.

——Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Boozer went to Atlantic City last Thursday to enjoy basking several days in the balmy sea breezes. They returned Tuesday.

——Mrs. Daniel Fleisher has been quite ill of late suffering from an affection of the lungs. All hope for a speedy recovery of this estimable lady.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr and son Will, of Tyrone, arrived Saturday on a visit to friends. Will returned Monday, but his mother will remain some time yet.

——Mrs. W. P. Shoop, of Scranton, who has been spending the past three weeks with friends at this place, left Saturday for Millheim, where she will remain a week.

——John Grove, of Gregg, favored our sanctum with a call; being an observant farmer, he informs us that the wheat crop is not threshing as big a yield as was expected.

——Frank Shutt, of Hublersburg, was over to circulate in his old neighborhood; he looks well and is doing well over there, and, giving us a call he put his label into the roll of honor.

——Miss Tace Kreamer went to Lewisburg Saturday on an extended visit to her aunt there. From that place she will leave for Lock Haven, and remain with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Heckman, for several months.

——Witmer Wolf went to Philadelphia last Thursday. He took his daughter Emma to a private hospital to be placed in the hands of a specialist. She has been suffering from a spinal disease.

——Dr. S. C. Runkle, of Philadelphia, a son of ex-judge Jacob Runkle, of Tusseyville, dec'd, was up visiting his many friends, and gave our sanctum a call, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. White, of Gregg.

——Rev. S. H. Deitzell and wife, of Cavetown, Md., are spending their vacation at the home of Mrs. Deitzell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Durst, near Potters Mills. The Rev. is creditably filling the pulpit of the Reformed church in the Maryland charge, and has regained his former good health.

——Andrew J. Gregg arrived here last Thursday after an absence of over a year in the west. He had been located in Las Vegas, New Mexico, but finding the climate detrimental to his health wisely concluded to locate again in good old Pennsylvania. He had a long siege in a hospital in Las Vegas, which knocked all western ambition out of him for the time being. He was employed in a large machine shop in that city.

——Mrs. Richard Brooks, of Pleasant Gap, visited her daughter, Mrs. John Showers, on Church street yesterday. She was accompanied by her son, Samuel. Although Mrs. Brooks has been living within four miles of Centre Hall for over a half century, it was her first visit to the town for fifty-five years. The town then consisted of one house at the edge of the mountain, the Felmlee hotel on the site of the dwelling now occupied by F. A. Foreman. Mrs. Brooks has noticed a marked change in the place during that lapse of time.

"I think De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special Sea Shore Excursion on Thursday August 4th.

SPRING MILLS.

An Interesting Letter from Our Neighboring Town.

Scarcity of water has caused Sinking creek to almost disappear, while Penns creek is rapidly dwindling to a very small rivulet.

Misses Grace and Nettie Barnhart, two accomplished young ladies of Harrisburg are here on a visit, the guests of that prince of hospitality, J. N. Leitzell.

Smith Bros, the live furniture dealers of our village are now buying choice furnititure and storing it for the fall trade. There are lots offered them at ruinous figures, of course all such job lots when offered for less than half value, and the furniture new, sound and prime stock, they purchase it without much ceremony, acting on the principle that when goods are bought right they can always be sold right.

D. H. Ruhl our popular landlord has nearly every room in his hotel occupied, of course he is obliged to reserve several apartments for transient business, as he has agents and travelers every day. Last week he was forced to refuse accommodations to a party of ten from Union county, who intended visiting our village for a month, besides several others who desired board. Nothing less than another story to the hotel will remedy the matter Mr. Ruhl, and the sooner you commence operations the better.

Merchant Howard Rossman of our village, is building up quite an extensive trade, simply because he is up to date with his business. He has just received a fresh stock of those desirable crash suits—the first invoice hardly lasted a month, also a line of choice and elegant dress goods for summer and early fall wear. Mr. Rossman endeavors to discover the wants of his customers, and if in the market buys it, and always remembers too, that the nimble five cent piece in cash, is far preferable to the long time dollar, consequently his bargains are every day.

A few weeks since Wm. Allison senior member of the milling firm of Allison Bros, of our village, left for the west with his wife, who has been an invalid for several months. Mr. Allison writes that his wife has greatly improved from the trip and in all probability they would prolong their visit for some time. During the absence of Mr. Allison the milling department of the establishment is under the exclusive supervision of W. P. Alexander an expert miller and a thorough business man, assisted by H. B. Miller who by the way, has rapidly advanced to proficiency, and Harry Allison book keeper and financial manager. With these gentlemen in charge of the establishment, Mr. Allison can well rusticate in the west quite contentedly, feeling assured that his business here is in competent and reliable hands.

The union Sunday school picnic on Saturday last was a very enjoyable occasion. The day was beautiful and the picnic largely attended; the woods was thronged with little people whose mirth and laughter made music with the birds. Here they amused themselves with all kinds of childish games and merriment. At noon the dinner table presented a most inviting appearance, being fairly heaped with a bewildering profusisn of eatables. At the table were seated ninety children, who did ample justice to the good things set before them, and naturally all had keen appetites, yet an abundance remained for those who followed. The picnic was very complete, nicely arranged and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The managers—to whom are due every compliment for its success, were skillful in controling such a large number of children, and were continually watchful to avoid mishaps and accidents, and all, both young and old enjoyed themselves immensely, and only regretted when the day was over and the picnic at an end.

LINDEN HALL.

A Letter of Interest from Our Correspondent Up the Valley.

Harry Blazer, son of Adam Blazer, is on the sick list, with symptoms of typhoid fever.

Miss Elsie Noll, of Pleasant Gap, is visiting her friend Mrs. Frank McClintic east of town.

Mrs. Major Huss, of Spring Mills, was visiting friends in town a few days of last week.

John Ross, who had so far recovered from his recent illness as to be out and around, was again confined to his room for a few days.

The rain of Monday and Tuesday proved to be a blessing to the people of this community; many cisterns being dry and wells very low.

Jonathan Tressler purchased a new threshing machine which was given a thorough trial on Tuesday on the farm of Robert Corl to the satisfaction of all present.

Joseph Page who has been seriously ill for some time has not improved much if any; his many friends are in sympathy with him in his sore affliction and wish for him a speedy recovery from his suffering.

Harry Keller who in company with his brother Ned are attending school at Womelsdorf, arrived here on Tuesday to spend his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Wm. Keller.

Miss Lizzie Gettig who had been spending a month with friends in Altoona returned home on Saturday, expressing her preference for the country to that of the city, especially at this season of the year.

Curt Musser, wife and three children, of Altoona, arrived here Saturday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ross at their hospitable home on Main street. Mr. Musser left for Altoona again Tuesday, his wife will remain a week or two longer.

On Friday evening while Cora Homan, daughter of Henry Homan, west of town, was in the act of clearing the supper table she tripped and fell, with her hands full of dishes. In some unaccountable manner one of the fragments of the broken dishes cut a deep gash in her arm, which bled very profusely. Dr. Kidder was called in to dress the wound.

Foreign Powers and the United States.

So far as the United States Embassy in Berlin is concerned, nothing is known of any negotiations or communications whatever between the United States and German Government relative to any Spanish colonies," said Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, in an interview. "Besides," continued Mr. White, "there has been no question at any time between this Embassy and the German Foreign Office relative to the German desire for a coaling station in the Philippines or for possession of any of the islands there. Neither has there been any discussion of Germany's wish to secure any other Spanish colonies. To express such wishes, which we are unaware of, would be premature at the present moment. There have been important negotiations begun between the United States and Germany, but it is too early to talk about that now."

From another source it is reported that the negotiations to which Mr. White refers relate to the tariff, but it is impossible to obtain an official confirmation of this at the German Foreign Office.

SPAIN HAS NO FRIENDS.

The London "Times," editorially reproaching the Spanish government with "moral cowardice in endeavoring to screen its own mismanagement by pretending that Gen. Toral has betrayed his country," says: "It is incredible that Spain can hope for anything from Cuba, as it is impossible for Blanco as it was for Toral to fight against hunger, and it is unlikely that the former will have anything else to fight with for some time to come. Neither can anything be hoped from European intervention, even if Commodore Watson's squadron comes, though its arrival would be an unwelcome spectacle to more than one European power. It may be assumed that Commodore Watson's authorization to visit the Philippines will not weaken the disposition at Berlin to cultivate friendly relations with America and to make light of the escapades of German ships at Manila."

Our Big Coal Production.

The production of coal in the United States for the year 1897 was 198,250,000 tons, while that of the entire world was about 600,000,000 tons, nearly one-half as much as that of the balance of the globe.

Mr. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer county court, tells briefly his experience with an epidemic of bloody flux in his family. He writes under the date of October 8, 1896, at Auburn, W. Va. "During the past summer we had three cases of bloody flux in our family which we cured in less than one week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day." This remedy never fails to cure the worst cases of bloody flux and all bowel complaints and every family should keep it at hand. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
July 21	85	66	clear.
" 22	86	63	part cloudy.
" 23	82	68	part cloudy.
" 24	87	63	part cloudy.
" 25	87	60	part cloudy.
" 26	81	67	part cloudy.
" 27	77	67	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 25, evening, .27 inch; on 27, forenoon, .34 inch.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	65
Rye	35
Corn	35
New Oats	
Oats	30
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	75
Sides	5

Bob Moore, of LyFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found De Witt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

—The rates for Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion to the Sea Shore on Thursday August 4th, allow Atlantic City passengers to go either via Market street Wharf, Philadelphia, or via Delaware River Bridge route without change.

Faubles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost. = = = =

Backward Season Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

A Contest Inaugurated by Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

Get in the Push and Win a Fine Suit or Overcoat.

A $10.00 Suit of Clothing or an Overcoat. A prize worth working for. Open to the farmers of the entire Centre county. NO FARMER BARRED. Every farmer invited to enter. This suit and overcoat will be awarded

To the Farmer Who Shall Grow the Largest Pumpkin!

A FEW INTERESTING CONDITIONS.

1. Contest to be decided October 15th.
2. Persons wishing to compete must register before July 25th at our store, or by card to us.
3. To submit the weighing and judging to an impartial committee at the time of decision, October 15th.
4. The first prize will be the choice of a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for $10.00. A second prize—a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for $5.00. Winners to take their choice.

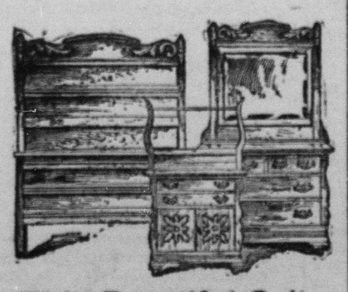
No charge for registration. No loss of any kind to competitors. This is no joke nor a lottery, but a bona-fide business offer. Any needed information gladly furnished at our store.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

For the Next Sixty Days

A Nice Suit, $10.49



This Beautiful Suit,

Only, - -	$12.49
A Good Couch, -	$7.65
A Nice Side Board, -	6 28
Good Bedstead, -	2.75
Fine Mattress, -	3,00

Other Furniture just as low. Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

6-30 Spring Mills.

TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feet.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
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CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.

Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.

Boy's Suits from $1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.

Ties of every description.

Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRED TONS OF POWDER!

Chinaman Destroys Six Persons and Himself.

WAS BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The Celestial Explodes a Magazine in Which He Had Taken Refuge—Many Houses Partially Wrecked—A Survivor's Story of His Escape—The Works and Many Other Buildings Destroyed.

A special despatch from Oakland, Cala., says: The works of the Western Fuse and Explosive Company were blown up by a murderous Chinaman at 5.20 o'clock Tuesday morning. Five deputy sheriffs and constables, who were trying to arrest the murderer, were killed.

The Chinaman had fortified himself in the magazine, and blew it up when the attempt to arrest him was made.

The Celestial, who was employed in the works, and who caused the explosion, had killed a fellow-countryman in a quarrel over a Chinese lottery ticket. He then defied the officers of the law who went to arrest him.

The murderer fled into the magazine, which contained five tons of giant powder, barricaded himself, and threatened to blow up the magazine if anyone came to arrest him.

Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White, in charge of a posse, consisting of Constable Gus Koch, Deputy Sheriff George Woodsum, Deputy Sheriff D. C. Cameron, Deputy Constable J. J. Lerri and Deputy Constable Harry Cramer, were on the scene of the shooting shortly after the murder and kept guard over the Chinaman within his stronghold. All the officers were armed with rifles.

After repeated demands to surrender had been made, to all of which the same reply came, "If you come in here, I will blow up the magazine," the officers retired for the night within the private office of the company, about 20 yards away. In the morning Deputy Sheriff Charles White, after a consultation with the others, determined to break down the barricade, not believing that the Chinaman would fulfill his threat.

Accordingly, the entire posse headed for the door. True to his word, the Chinaman fired the giant powder, and in an instant a terrific explosion occurred, killing the five officers and blowing the Chinaman to atoms, so small that but one piece has been found.

White's body was fearfully mangled. It was found nearly 500 yards away. Koch was badly disfigured, but lived long enough to be taken to the hospital, where he died. Mrs. Hill was visiting a Mrs. Pride, who lived across the way. She was killed by the falling debris.

All the buildings took fire. Engines were soon fighting the flames, but to no avail. The works were completely wrecked. Four houses were blown down, and about forty partially wrecked. Deputy Sheriff Fred Sheritt and Deputy Edward White escaped, but are painfully wounded.

The name of the Chinaman was Goonng Chung. The man he murdered was Sam Si Sing. Fourteen cars were blown to splinters, and several were burned. Windows were broken in Oakland, Alameda and as far as Berkley.

One of the most thrilling stories of the fatality is that told by Fred Sheritt, of West Oakland, whose escape was simply marvelous. He said:

Moved From Their Homes.

"With the other deputy sheriffs we kept as close to the powder-house as we thought advisable. Occasionally one of us would go toward the door and assure the Chinaman that we would not hurt him if he came out. The fellow invariably replied that he would blow up the place if we attempted to take him.

"He repeated his threat so often that the people around there thought he would do it, and many moved out of their homes. Had they not done so they would be dead, for their homes are strewn over many acres.

"We hung around all night, and just at daybreak, Charley urged a Chinaman to tell the fellow to come out. He would not do so, but shortly after 5 o'clock he told us he would walk out and give us no more trouble.

"As soon as the fellow made his appearance at the door of the place Charley White and Koch walked toward him to make the arrest. Ed White and I followed them about 80 feet behind. They were almost at the door when Goon closed it with a bang.

Carried With the Debris.

"Less than a second later I was being carried with a cloud of debris and earth swiftly over the ground. My face was cut, and my clothes torn, and I cannot understand how it happened that Ed White and myself were not killed, as some of those killed were further away than we were.

"I have no doubt that as soon as the door was closed Goon fired his pistol into the powder. Five minutes after the explosion everything was on fire, including a train of box-cars."

Sheritt and Ed White are complete nervous wrecks. They were carried over 40 feet by the force of the explosion, and thrown violently to the ground.

Fever in Mild Form.

A Washington special says: Dr. Greenleaf's last report to Secretary Alger from the American camp at Santiago was to the effect that while the yellow fever was widely spread among the troops, it was very mild in type. General Duffield, who has been suffering from the disease, was reported to be improving.

The open statement from the Cuban Legation made to the War Department officials, that they were prepared to accept as proper the programme laid down by General Shafter for the government of affairs at Santiago, is but a prelude, it is hoped, to instructions from that body to the Cuban generals in the field—Garcia, Gomez and others—that will tend to prevent a repetition of the conduct that has jeopardized the relations between the American and Cuban soldiers.

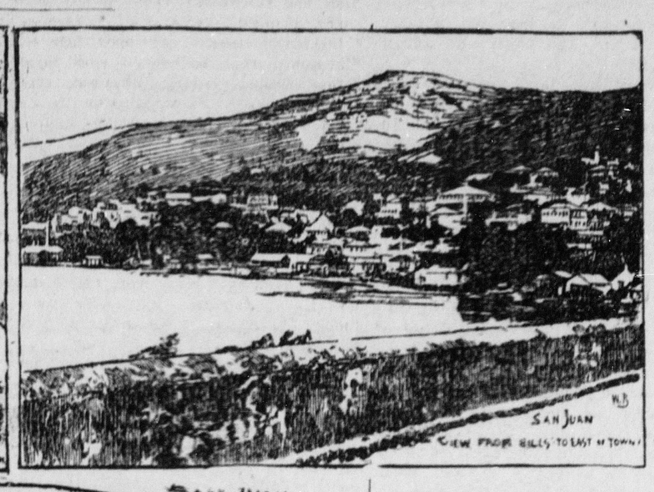
Killed In a Hotel.

R. W. Taylor, proprietor of the Oaks Hotel, Asheville, N. C., was killed by John Corey, of Decatur, Ill. Corey, who was a guest at the hotel, took the part of the clerk in a dispute over a bill. This angered Taylor and in the dispute which ensued he was killed.

United States Prizes.

Secretary Alger announced that it has been finally and definitely decided that the ships taken in Santiago harbor by the surrender of that city became United States property, not as prizes of either the army or the navy. This is in accordance with a former Supreme Court decision.

SAN JUAN--ITS HARBOR AND FORTS.



TO ATTACK MANILA.

Dewey Planing An Immediate Bombardment.

2d EXPEDITION ARRIVES.

Early Action Depends On Readiness of Troops.

SPANIARDS DESPAIR.

News of Cervera's Defeat and Non-arrival of Re-enforcements Have a Depressing Effect on the Garrison, and There Is a Possibility of Surrender—Insurgents Continue to Harass the Outposts—One Regiment of American Troops Occupying a Position Two Miles from Manila.

Manila, via Hongkong, (Special).—Unless the Spaniards surrender in the meantime, Rear Admiral Dewey will bombard the fortifications of Manila by the end of this week, providing the troops are ready to take possession immediately.

The First Regiment is already in the field at Paranaque, two miles from Manila.

The Spaniards are reported to have been buoyed up by the hope that the Cadiz fleet, due here on the 16th, would arrive soon, but the news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, brought by the Japanese cruiser Naniawa, may lead them to surrender. The insurgents are constantly harassing the Spaniards on both sides of the city, but they are checked by the big guns of the Malate and Sante Misa forts.

The second detachment of the American expeditionary force arrived in excellent condition, though four died on the voyage.

In view of the possibility of an early peace and the news from Cuba, the insurgents are renewing their activity. There have been vigorous attacks and a slight bombardment on the outskirts of the city, to which the Spaniards replied with an extravagent shelling.

The Spaniards now say they do not believe the re-enforcements promised them will ever reach them here, and they despair of success. But they condemn the proposal to retire to the citadel, which is utterly defenseless, as such a step will merely invite slaughter. Therefore, they believe it would be better to surrender, though fearing public censure. However, they will probably be compelled to surrender soon as food is dangerously scarce. They may pretend to fight the Americans for the sake of appearances, but the result will not be long in doubt if Admiral Dewey resolves to capture Manila with the forces he has at his disposal.

Disagreement Among Rebels.

A Spanish steamer, the Vosol, having on board a native crew from the Visayes Islands, Southerners, is now in the hands of the insurgents. The crew revolted, killed the Spanish officers and reached Tayabao, in the southern part of the island of Luzon, but there they quarreled with the Tagalon insurgents and returned to Iloilo, which is looked upon as indicating that the Visayes are unwilling to join the Tagalons.

In any case, it is considered certain that the Philippine Islands will never be amalgamented, and that they will never return to Spanish rule. Therefore, the only alternative, in the opinion of the best-informed people here, is foreign rule, American or British.

THE WRECKS AT MANILA.

Spain's Ships Were Riddled by Shot and Shell.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Cavite, Manila, relates the results of an inspection of the hulls of the Spanish warships sunk in Manila by the quadron of Admiral Dewey. The cruiser Reina Cristina shows the most complete destruction. The course of the Olympia's eight-inch shell is clearly traced by a line of ruin extending from her stern to her waist. All her woodwork is totally destroyed. There are very few large shotholes through her hull, the principal ones being from a six-inch shell amidship, and from some four-inch shells. Charred human remains were seen in several places.

A large heap of remains near where the ladder stood shows that a rush to escape was made by the engineer's force. All were lost, as the hatches to engine and fire room were closed. The cruiser Castillia was less burned, but was terribly wrecked.

There are plain traces where six big shells tore immense holes in her wooden hull. When the fire started the weight of the guns caved the hull inward. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams, a very bad wreck, resembling that of the Maine in appearance.

Everything aft from the engine was shattered. Three large shells entered amidships. The number of deaths was not so large as on the Reina Cristina.

The Don Antonio de Ulloa did not burn. She sank quickly, riddled by shells of all sizes. The greatest havoc was done by the six-inch shells.

A number of dead bodies all huddled together near the ladder leading to the superstructure shows that the men were killed by a shell as they were attempting to lift the treasure chest to the superstructure and save

GEN. GREENE ARRIVES.

His Force of 3,586 Men Added To Those Now At Manila.

The Navy Department Thursday posted the following:

Cavite via Hongkong.

Situation unchanged. Second army detachment arrived. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever.

DEWEY.

Hongkong, (Special).—The German steamer Wuetan, at this port from Cavite, reports that the United States transport China with American re-enforcements for Admiral Dewey arrived at Cavite on Saturday last, and the other transports arrived on Sunday.

The Weutan also brought the news that no advance has been made by the American forces. They were awaiting the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba was received at Manila on July 17, and created consternation among the Spaniards.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—A cable to the Examiner, dated Hongkong, July 20, says that the second fleet of transports from the United States has reached Manila. The China arrived on the afternoon of July 16, and the Zealandia, Colon, and Senator on the morning of the 17th.

Four deaths occurred during the voyage. Lieut. Lazelle and Private Maddox, of the Eighteenth Infantry; Sergt. Geides, of the First Nebraska, and Private Wiseband, of the First Colorado. Otherwise all are very well.

MILLIONS FROM KLONDIKE.

Steamers Now Coming Into Puget Sound Ports Bring Large Amounts.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says: Steamer Roanoke arrived from St. Michael with 240 passengers and one million and a half of gold, 50,000 ounces bulk of gold, belonging to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The schooner Samoa has arrived from St. Michaels with thirty-six Klondikers, who brought with them from $300,000 to $400,000 in gold dust. The Samoa left St. Michaels July 6. Among her passengers was Thomas C. Austin, of New Whatcom, Wash. Mr. Austin states that the clean-up on Eldora, Bonanza and Hunter Creeks, in the Klondike district, this season will not be less than $10,000,000. This, together with about $5,000,000 of last season's output, will all be shipped out this year. He confirms previous reports that no more important new discoveries have been made. Several passengers were from Minook Creek, where they worked all winter with but little success. When the Samoa left St. Michael there were many people there who decided not to go on to Dawson, and were waiting an opportunity to come back.

The steamer Conemaugh, which left Seattle early in June, with a river steamer and a barge in tow, when more than half way on her voyage encountered a heavy gale, and lost both the river steamer and barge, and came near going to the bottom of the sea herself. She was thrown on her beam ends, and in this condition she wallowed in the sea for forty-eight hours. Her crew and passengers had about given up in despair. When the storm abated she righted, and succeeded in reaching port in a battered and dilapidated condition.

GEN. WOOD NOW GOVERNOR.

A Report That Gen. McKibben Has Resumed His Command at Santiago.

The Washington Star's correspondent at Santiago de Cuba sends the following:

General Leonard Wood has succeeded General McKibbin as military governor of Santiago. General McKibben resumes his command.

While General Wood is undoubtedly popular, the change may give rise to some trouble on account of jealousy.

General Leonard Wood went to the island as colonel of the Rough Riders. The reported appointment cannot be confirmed at either the White House or at the War Department. Officials do not say the report is inaccurate, but simply that they have no information concerning it.

It is pointed out that by the terms of the President's proclamation General Shafter, as commander-in-chief of the American forces in Cuba, is the governor of both the city and province of Santiago. He may delegate to some officer of his command the performance, of course, under his supervision, of the duties of governor of Santiago; but he would not necessarily immediately inform the department of that fact.

Few Ships to Enter.

It is expected by the Navy Department that but very few ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron will enter the harbor at Santiago. Enough vessels will be sent in to put the harbor in condition for naval operations and the needs of American interests.

WAR NEWS ITEMS.

General Garcia is reported to have tendered his resignation in the Cuban army in order to ascertain whether the insurgent government backs him up in his dissatisfaction with Shafter.

Garcia has retired to the mountains north of Santiago, and is planning with General Castillo an independent attack on the Spanish garrison at Holguin, in order to prove to Shafter that Cuban troops can do something.

General Miles started from Guantanamo with ten troopships and a strong convoy for Porto Rico.

The President is said to have become incensed at Sampson's delay in providing convoys, and to have sent him peremptory and curt orders.

The Porto Rico expedition has blocked for a while the departure of Watson's squadron to attack Spain.

Admiral Dewey cabled to Washington that he has been joined by the second expedition of troops, making 6,000 American soldiers at Manila.

Gen. Leonard Wood, formerly colonel of the Rough Riders, has become military governor of Santiago.

A special cable dispatch to a New York paper says that General Garcia has been shot and killed, but general credence is not placed in the report and there is no confirmation of it.

The government has awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company the contract for returning the surrendered Spanish troops from Santiago to Spain, this country guaranteeing a safe conduct.

A Paris paper has a report that Spain is sounding the United States as to the terms upon which it will agree to peace.

Governor-General Blanco now disavows that General Toral surrendered with his permission, and General Toral will be court-martialed.

The American army of General Shafter took possession of Santiago Sunday.

General Toral formally surrendered to General Shafter at 9 A. M. at a point between the Spanish and American lines.

At noon the American flag was hoisted over the governors' palace in Santiago amid the booming of a national salute and the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The government is pushing ahead with its plans to attack Porto Rico and make a demonstration against the coast of Spain.

Spain is said to be considering the advisability of dividing Camara's fleet and sending part of it to this side of the Atlantic to embarrass this government.

General Shafter cabled to Washington that the number of Spanish troops surrendered will be about 25,000 of whom one-half form the garrison of Santiago.

General Toral was given permission to surrender by Blanco and the Madrid government.

The American troops are not to enter the city when the Spanish evacuate, but Red Cross workers are to go in with relief, and the Spanish will police the city, while the Americans will keep out Cuban marauders.

General Blanco is quoted in an interview as opposed to peace and as saying that he would fight all his life against the United States.

In Spain martial law was declared in order that the government might have a free hand in arranging for peace.

The auxiliary cruiser Dixie has captured three prizes, heading from Jamacia to Manzanillo with food. One was a British steamer and the other two were British schooners.

The surrender not only includes the city of Santiago, but a large part of Santiago province, about 5,000 square miles in all. This does not give possession of Holguin and Manzanillo, where there are Spanish forces under Generals Luque and Pando.

The American army now around Santiago will be brought home to recuperate and regiments of immunes used to garrison the captured city.

Commodore Watson's squadron will also start promptly to bombard Spanish coast towns.

Admiral Cervera and captured Spanish officers arrived.

The movement against Porto Rico has begun, General Miles having started for the island from Siboney on the Yale with several batteries and a few seasoned troops.

An expedition of Cubans with supplies and arms for General Gomez was landed at Palo, Alto, where the Cuban general met them in person.

Six thousand volunteers at Charleston and five thousand regulars at Tampa were ordered to go on board transports for immediate departure to reinforce General Miles. A point about thirty miles from San Juan is said to be the place selected for the landing of the army, and it will be promptly seized. Thirty thousand troops will be employed, and, if necessary, more. The President is determined to make it a short, sharp campaign. The navy will co-operate by a bombardment and blockade of San Juan, armored ships and monitors being mainly used.

GEN. MILES SAILS.

Powerful Convoy for the Big Expedition.

TO LAND AT SAN JUAN.

Island May Fall an Easy Prey—Residents Will Assist in Overthrow of Spanish Rule—Troops Which Were in the Engagement at Santiago Will Not Be Sent to Porto Rico.

A Washington special says: General Miles, leading the military expedition against Porto Rico, started from Siboney, Cuba, for the point on the Island of Porto Rico, where it is the intention that the troops shall land. It is expected that General Miles will wait at some appointed spot on the route for the expeditions from Charleston, Tampa, Newport News and New York to fall into this column. These expeditions are already under way, some of them with two or three days' start of General Miles, so that the delay should not be very great.

After all the difficulty about the naval convoy and the first conclusion of the naval authorities that none was necessary, the strength of that now furnished is surprising. There is a battleship of the first class, the Massachusetts; and effective protected cruiser, the Cincinnati; a speedy and well-armed gunboat, the Annapolis, and four vessels of the auxiliary navy, which have already proved by their performance in Cuban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in offensive power. These are the Gloucester, which distinguished herself in the destruction of Cervera's squadron; the Wasp, which has attained an enviable notoriety as a disturber of Spanish blockhouses; the Dixie, manned by the Maryland Naval Reserves, which has captured several prizes and done good work on the blockade line, and the Leyden, which for a time was the sole representative of United States power in Havana harbor.

Secretary Alger believes that General Miles, on the Yale, will arrive at his destination Sunday morning with 3,000 men under his immediate command. A day later will come 4,000 men on transports, and the day following that 3,500 more. Whether the landing will be deferred until the arrival of this entire force, or whether General Miles will take the initiative and hoist the flag himself on Porto Rican soil is left to the discretion of that officer. It is the department's determination that he shall not lack for troops or equipment, and this first expedition may be followed by several others as fast as the troops can be gotten ready, until word comes from the general that he needs no more.

General Schwan's brigade, comprising the Fifth, the Eleventh and the Nineteenth United States Infantry, a splendid body of trained soldiers, sailed from Tampa to join General Miles, and if the Porto Rican expedition is not an immediate success it will not be for lack of disposition in the War Department to supply every requisite.

Secretary Alger said that the troops which were in the engagement at Santiago would not be sent to Porto Rico, and there was no desire to use them there. They will remain in Cuba until yellow fever has been entirely stamped out. General Miles did not think it advisable to take any troops to Porto Rico that were liable to have contracted fever, and in this conclusion the department concurred.

PORTO RICO WILL BE ANNEXED.

To Be Held As Permanent Possession of the United States.

A Washington special says: The authoritative declaration is made that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent possession of this country as the price of the war. The subjoined practically official statement was made:

"Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled, and has been the plan from the first. Once taken it will never be released. It will pass forever into the hands of the United States, and there never has been any other thought. Its possession will go toward marking up the heavy expense of war to the United States. Our flag, once run up there, will float over the island permanently."

The same authority says the future of the Philippines is a matter of developments, and that, so far, there is no certain policy finally adopted regarding these islands. They are subject to developments in the war situation in the Pacific. It was intimated, though not definitely asserted, that the Ladrone Islands might follow the fate of Porto Rico and become our permanent possession, being valuable as a coaling station and supply station for our ships, when en route to Eastern Asia.

GEN. GARCIA WITHDRAWS.

He Wants No Further Alliance With General Shafter.

A Santiago special says that General Garcia has written a letter to General Shafter declaring he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans, and will, therefore, withdraw his forces to the hills. Among the things of which General Garcia complains, is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish forces under Gen. Toral, and he is also incensed at the alleged fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago. Another grievance is the retension of the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago.

ANOTHER ISLAND CAPTURED.

Our Transports Hoist the Flag on Wake Island.

Letters received at Hongkong from Cavite, dated July 18, say that the American transports have hoisted the American flag on an island supposed to be Watts Island.

A dispatch to the London Times from Cavite refers to the island over which the American transports are said to have hoisted the American flag as Wake Island, which is in the Marshall group, in Micronesia, comprising the Ratack and Ralick chains. It lies west of the Hawaiian Islands, and not quite half way between these islands and the Philippine archipelago. "Watts" is probably a cable error.

No confirmation can be obtained of the reported seizure of Wake Island by the troops of the second expedition to Manila. Secretary Long said that the dispatch received from Admiral Dewey concerning the situation at Manila made no reference to such a seizure, and, so far as he knew, the administration had received no information of the kind from any official source. Neither at the White House nor at the War Department could anything be learned confirmatory of the dispatches from Hongkong that Wake Island had been taken.

TWO MEN HELD UP A TRAIN.

Daring Robbery of an Express Not Far From Wichita.

A Wichita, Kan., special says: The Frisco passenger train leaving here at 9.30 for St. Louis was held up by two masked men at Andover, a station ten miles East of here. A citizen of Andover, who learned of the plan to rob the train, attempted to notify the train officials, and was shot by the robbers. He will probably die. His name could not be learned.

Several hundred dollars was taken from the express car, but the exact amount is not known here, and there is no way of finding out, as all attempts to raise the Andover office have failed. Andover is a flag station, and has about 200 people.

Two men rode into town at dark and tied their horses on the street near the depot. They avoided everybody, and acted in such a mysterious way that they were suspected, and a man ran down the road to flag the train. He was shot by the robbers just a few minutes before the train arrived.

As soon as the engineer slowed down, the men, under heavy masks, entered the express car and demanded the money. The messenger drew a gun, but was overpowered, after which the men went through the safe. No attempt was made to rob the passengers.

After getting what money they could the robbers rode off across the prairie at a full gallop, firing back toward the town.

CHINESE CRUISER SUNK.

Only Four Men Saved From a Crew of 130 Driven Ashore.

A San Francisco special says: Details of the sinking of the Chinese cruiser Fuching off Port Arthur on June 9, confirm previous reports that the crew of 130 men were drowned, only the chief officer and three sailors escaping. The vessel was driven on shore by a strong wind. The crew sought refuge in the rigging.

Men from the warships in the harbor tried to save the sailors of the Fuching by firing rockets with lines attached, but the Chinese did not know how to use the lines that reached them. The sea was too rough to permit the use of boats and in a few hours the cruiser was a total wreck, nearly all the crew perishing.

The Dutch steamer Smit, Captain Karst, was lost on June 3 off the Korean coast. The crew, consisting of seventeen Europeans, four Chinese, with seven Chinese supercargoes, took to the ship's three boats and, the water being smooth, landed with little difficulty. They have since gone to Nagasaki.

MAY SAVE TWO VESSELS.

Sampson's Report of Wrecking Operations on Cevera's Fleet.

A Washington special says: The following report has been received from Admiral Sampson:

U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK,
PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 20.

Secretary of the Navy:

Progress in wrecking the Maria Teresa very satisfactory. The company thinks the ship will probably be raised by Sunday next. No information regarding the other ships. Board of officers examining the Reina Mercedes. She will probably also be raised. Lieutenant-Commander Pillsbury, commanding the Vesuvius, has been supervising the wrecking of these vessels on the part of the navy.

SAMPSON.

Spanish Prisoners Reported Escaped.

It was reported at Atlanta, Ga., that four of the Spanish prisoners confined at Fort McPherson since the beginning of hostilities with Spain had escaped. The officer in charge of the barracks refuses to either deny or confirm the report, but several enlisted men who came in from the post said the Spaniards had gotten away.

FIELD OF LABOR.

New York has a Turko-Arabic daily paper.

Brooklyn has a German plasterers' union.

Boston bakers will not parade on Labor Day.

There will be no Labor Day parade at Wheeling.

Massachusetts barbers held a State convention.

Glassworkers want their pay increased on August 1.

Uncle Sam has a union printer on each of his flagships, who sets up and prints the log book.

Newcastle-on-Tyne shipbuilders want higher wages.

Brooklyn street car companies employ 20 women spotters.

Building trades of Flushing want the eight-hour day on Augus. 1.

The Great Northern Railway Company, of England, have conceded reductions in the hours of labor to signalmen.

The Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union held their conference in Birmingham recently. It was stated that the total receipts for the year had been £120,000. The conference voted £1,250 per annum to secure representation in Parliament and on local bodies. The salaries of officers were increased, and a scheme was proposed for a system of voluntary provident benefits.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus yesterday to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide funds to pay the police telegraph operators their salary at the rate of $1,850 a year.

The delegates of the Cleveland local of the new Stogie Makers' National Union, were refused admission to the Central Labor body in that city. This is the outgrowth of the war between the Cigar Makers' and Stogie Makers' national bodies.

Baltimore horseshoers were conceded nine hours and higher wages.

THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER.

Joe Jerry hoed in a stony field,
Under a sweltering sun.
The boy and the rock and the native weed
Fought for the life in a battered seed,
And the struggle was just begun.

"Get out of the mud and follow me,"
Said the man with the better clothes.
"Against you are vermin and drought and frost;
You will anger nature with labor lost—
Come where a fair wind blows."

But the boy digged on in the stony field,
With the struggle barely begun.
"I put the seed in this ground," said he,
"I think I had better stay and see
Whatever may be done."

* * * * * * * *

Joe Jerry quarried and placed the stones,
And fitted the timbers true.
Then his neighbors came, with fevered eyes;
"Gold!—pans of gold—just where it lies!
Shall we wait a day for you?"

A soft voice rifted the evening calm,
Singing the death of day.
A tired child came and went with a kiss.
"I have a wife and a home—and this;
I think I had better stay."

"War! On to war!"—and the cry came near—
"There is honor, or fame, for all!"
"I have a dying wife and these;
I shall stay with them if God so please."
But he went at the second call.

"Come on!" they cried. "It's death to wait!"
His face was bleeding and grim;
He picked a rifle out of the dirt
And answered simply: "The Captain's hurt;
I think I'll stay with him."
—Frederick Brush, in New York Sun.

The Gold of Silence.

An Army Tragedy.

More harm has been wrought in this world by the gold of silence than by the silver of speech. Especially is this true of matters of the heart.

Farland came to realize it in the end; but as he left the commanding officer and walked in his deliberate way across the hop-room to where Miss Cameron stood, he was priding himself upon his ability to hold his tongue, and, with a wretched sort of vainglory, nerving himself to hold it for seven hours longer.

Miss Cameron was talking to the regimental quartermaster, and when she caught sight of Farland, she grew radiant. The regimental quartermaster observed this, and was, of course, annoyed. He went away and left her with the lieutenant.

It is the fate of a woman to be forever smiling. Few men have learned to distinguish that eternal smile. Those who have, have observed the subtlest tragedies of life.

Farland was not one of them. He was too distinctly manly to understand women. He was, therefore, strengthened in his resolve to keep silence when Miss Cameron's expression in nowise changed as he told her that she must excuse him from the next dance.

"I have just seen the colonel, and he has been pleased to inform me that I must leave at reveille."

"For what portion of the globe?"

She gazed over his shoulder in apparent absorption in something at the other side of the room. If Farland had been a student of the sex he would have known that this was overacting. It was one of the many of Miss Cameron's charms that she usually fixed her entire attention upon the person at hand.

"Where are you going?" she repeated.

"To join Blake's command. After that, wherever the will of heaven and the craft of the Apache may lead me."

For just one instant her expression changed. But Farland was not acute.

"Upon a scout, then?" she asked.

"Upon a scout, yes. And as I have to leave before reveille, and, as it is now eleven o'clock, there is no time to be lost."

Miss Cameron was smiling again.

"You will not sleep much to-night. Things must be serious."

"They are," he told her.

There was a pause—one of those intervals when the gods benumb our mental powers that instinct may have fair play. But we defeat their ends. We have trained instinct to lie quiet.

The lieutenant moved uneasily. Miss Cameron, with the delicate much-sung discernment of woman, thought him restless to be gone. She drew herself up to her full height, determined that she was indifferent and hard, and his resolution was enforced.

"You must not let me keep you," she said.

Farland was too well trained to allow his anger and unhappiness to appear in more than an exaggerated unconcern. He took her extended hand.

"Shall you be here when I return?" he asked. His resolution was near to breaking. If her tawny eyes had grown ever so little soft, he would have flung his golden wealth of silence to the winds. But her pride was mighty, and it was aroused.

"My visit comes to an end this week," she said.

"We shall probably meet again," he ventured.

She shrugged her shoulders negligently.

"Probably. One can never be sure that one has seen the last of anybody, in the army." And then she added: "Good-by."

She would have been glad to bow her head upon her arms and to have kept her heartache in silence. Instead, she gave the dance which was to have been Farlands to a married captain, and succeeded perfectly in her effort to appear to enjoy it.

And Farland went out, morally and bodily, into the night. His was the code of honor—which considers not the woman—that holds that if a man may not ask a woman to marry him then and there, neither may he tell her of his love. He thought he was doing right, and he was not one to rail at Fate. A little tempest of temptation had ruffled the deep waters of his conscience for a time. But they were calm again. He remembered with resentment the haughtily poised head, and the placid smile, and the last glimpse he had caught of her through the hop-room window—a yellow-gowned figure, swaying to the music in full enjoyment of life.

Well, she would have gone back to Bayard by the time of his return, and one could never be sure one would not forget—after years. He went into the barracks and gave his orders.

When the brass mouths of the bugles pealed their reveille welcome to the sun, as it shown above the mountains, far across the prairie, Farland and his command were trotting toward Mount Graham, and Miss Cameron, still in the yellow gown, stood at her window with her hands clasped before her, and watched the line of the receding column.

Farland stopped at Bayard two months later. The scout was over, and he was taking his command back to Fort Grant. They were to strike the railroad at Silver City, nine miles away, upon the following day.

He meant to see Miss Cameron. There was no longer a reason for silence. He waited with impatience while the commandant arranged for the disposition of the men. Then he walked with him across the parade. The primroses of the evening were opening, a great, pale flower bursting out here and there in the grass, until, even as he went, all the ground was starred with them, and the children from the officers' line and the laundresses' row were running, laughing, and screaming, and calling out, to gather the handfuls of fragile bloom that would be wilted before tattoo.

Upon occasions of necessity the commandant's long, lank body could bestir itself; but there was no such occasion now, and Major Cameron resented Farland's haste.

"I say, Farland," he protested, "slow up. What is your hurry. You will not get dinner before retreat, anyway."

Little the lieutenant recked of dinner. But he obliged himself to walk more reasonably. Major Cameron talked of the scout and its outcome. Farland tried to listen and to answer. In his joyful anticipation he forgot that he was a sorry-looking sight to go a-wooing, that his face was burned, his nose peeling, and his hair half-cut, and his clothes ragged and dusty Self-consciousness was not one of his faults. The major broke off suddenly in the midst of a tirade against Indian agents, those pet aversions of the line.

"I suppose you are about worn out," he said.

"No," said Farland; "not in the least. Why?"

"You appear not to be able to keep your mind upon anything. You have no notion of what I said last."

"You said 'Mescaleros' last."

"But you have no idea whatever what I said about the Mescaleros."

"I am afraid that's so," Farland admitted.

"And over there at the coral you answered three questions that I hadn't asked."

Farland apologized civilly. But he had seen, through the window, Miss Cameron standing with clasped hands and head thrown back, before the open fire. It was a favorite pose with her, and it recalled so much. The major might as well have addressed his concluding remarks to the flagstaff.

They went into the hall, and the commandant opened the door. "There is Clare," he said; "I believe you know each other. I will go and get Mrs. Cameron." He went away and closed the door again.

Farland was not demonstrative. But neither was he one to delay in carrying out a resolve. He took the hand that the girl held out to him, and then went to the fire-place, and rested his arm upon the mantel and looked at her speculatively.

"I am going to be very rash," he said, "and very precipitate."

She smiled incredulously. "How unlike you!" she said.

"Perhaps; but it is not unlike me to go straight to the point, I think."

She vouchsafed no encouragement. "It is not," was all she answered. She had long since determined that he was an unscrupulous flirt—worse than that, indeed, because he made more pretensions than most men. Now, when she looked into his keen gray eyes, that consoling fiction vanished. She wondered why he did not speak at once of the one thing that might reasonably be expected to be of interest—to herself, at least. But she folded her hands in front of her again, and stood very erect.

When I saw you last in the hop-room at Grant," he said, "I was to all intents and purposes upon half-pay. My mother was alive then, and I was supporting her."

She looked at him, puzzled. Why should he tell her this now? While there had yet been time he had been chary enough of his confidences. While there had yet been time—. She looked at him as he stood there before the fire, young and strong, with his pistol-belt showing beneath his faded blouse, the kerchief knotted around his neck, the dusty boots with their spurred heels, his face so absurdly sun and wind burned, glowing with blonde redness in the fire-light. While there had yet been time—. She checked an inclination to throw out her arms and cry aloud.

"That is why," he went on, "I did not feel justified in telling you—though you might, I should think, have seen—that I loved you."

She went up to him and put her hand upon his shoulder, and tried to speak.

"Well, what?" he asked. He was submitting dully to some blow which he saw, in her hardening eyes, was going to fall.

"I"—she was forcing the words from her throat with a harsh, dry sound—"I married Captain Whitcomb three weeks ago, because—I did not know."

Farland turned away and drew a chair near to the fire. The movement was quite natural, quite free from any gesture of tragedy. He was too stunned to feel the pain at once. That would come afterward, and stay through many years. He sat down in the chair and watched the flaming mesquite-root. It was a little hard for him to draw his breath, and the pain was beginning now, too.

Clare stood upon the other side of the hearth, and looked dully ahead of her. Then she draw her hand, slowly, across her eyes.

"I must go home," she said.

Farland did not answer her, and she went out and closed the door.—Gwendolen Overton, in the Argonaut.

Rioters Become Soldiers.

Colonel Anderson, commanding the Second Tennessee Regiment, which is stationed at Camp Alger, was talking with a group of gentlemen from his own State recently.

This gallant officer has already gone through as interesting an experience as he will ever be likely to figure in, whether he joins the Spaniards in deadly combat on the soil of Cuba or in the far-off Philippines. He commanded a force of State troops in the famous Coal Creek strike in East Tennessee, six or seven years ago, and it is almost a miracle that he is alive now to tell about it. The rioting strikers, it will be remembered, burned the stockade and freed a lot of convicts who had been employed in the coal mines. Their desperate conduct necessitated calling out the militia, and Colonel Anderson went to the front to help put a quietus on the rioting.

In some way he became separated from his men and was captured by the strikers, who imprisoned him and came very near shooting him. He was in no wise daunted by his captors, and when they spoke of killing him he defied them to fire. A peremptory demand for his release, accompanied with a threat of wholesale hanging, caused his liberation.

The most curious part of the whole affair is that there are now in the regiment which Colonel Anderson leads a half dozen of the very men who participated in the Coal Creek strike, and who were present when he was captured. They are now, however, on the best of terms with their commander, and are willing to follow him wherever he leads. They are great, big fellows, fine specimens of physical manhood, and are eager for a chance to spill Spanish gore.—Washington Post.

Original Way of Testing Gold.

The ordinary practice of taking a bath solved for Archimedes the question of how to test the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown. He observed that when he stepped into a full bath the quantity of water which overflowed was equal to the bulk of his body, and it occurred to him that the worth of the crown might be tested by such means. He thereupon made two masses of the same weight as the crown, one of gold, the other of silver, and immersed them separately in a vessel filled to the brim, measuring exactly the quantity of water that overflowed in each case. Having found by this means what measure of the fluid answered to the quantity of each metal, less in the case of the gold than of the silver—the bulk of the former being less, weight for weight—he next immersed the crow itself, and found that it caused more water to overflow than the gold, but less than the silver. Having found the difference between the two masses of pure gold and silver, in certain known proportions, he was able to compute the real quantity of each metal in the crown, and thus discovered the fraud that had been practised on the king, to whom he hurried, exclaiming, "Eureka! Eureka!" ("I have found it! I have found it!") an exclamation that has ever since been used to express exultation over a discovery.—Chamber's Journal.

An Old Apple Tree.

The original greening apple tree is still standing on the farm of Solomon Drowne at Mount Hygeia, in North Foster, R. I. The tree was a very old one when the farm was sold in 1801.

The city of Santiago was the scene of the shooting of Captain Fry and of a number of the crew and passengers of the Virginius in 1873.

WAR REVENUE STAMPS.

THE PROPRIETARY SERIES THE MOST UNIQUE EVER ISSUED.

They Are Attached to Nearly Everything Sold at Drug Stores in "Put Up" Packages—The Method of Printing Bank Check Stamps.

The new revenue stamps comprising the war series are the daintiest, most artistic and at the same time the most dignified of all stamps hitherto issued by the Government. At present you see them attached to nearly everything sold at the drug stores in "put-up" packages, to all sorts of documents and to many other things commonly handled. They will soon become well-nigh as familiar as the ordinary postage stamp.

Those to be most commonly seen are the proprietary and documentary adhesive stamps. They are slightly larger than the two cent postage stamp and printed upon the same good quality of white paper—not the soft green paper now used in tobacco, cigar and cigarette stamps. The longer edges form the top and bottom, the designs running lengthwise with the surface. Beneath an arch bearing the inscription "United States Internal Revenue," is a figure of the Goddess of Liberty with flowing robes. In one hand she holds a scepter; in the other a model of a battleship. Below appears either "proprietary" or "documentary," and in each upper corner the denominational number. The design was happily selected by Chief Johnson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, because of the conspicuous part played in the war by the American man-of-war—even before the formal declaration of hostilities was made. The perforations separating the stamps on the whole sheet are not round like the "pin-hole" perforations of postage stamps, but what are called "knife-blade" perforations. They are dashes instead of dots, and when torn through leave straight rather than saw-tooth edges.

The same man-of-war design will appear upon all denominations of the two official issues—proprietary and documentary—of adhesive stamps. The only difference will occur in the tints and numerals to denote different denominations and the inscription to characterize each of the two series, as said. On these bits of official engraving you will shortly see some tints never before used on stamps. Uncle Sam's great variety of inks has already been exhausted and some novelties are being experimented with. You will be struck with the oddity of the new fractional denominations. For instance, there will be ⅛c., ¼c., ⅜c., ½c., 1c., 2c., and 4c. proprietary ½c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 10c. and 50c. and $1, $3, $5 and $10 documentary stamps. The tints will include three each of blue, brown, red, and green, and a number of other novelties in orange and lemon. You will find these fractional proprietary stamps upon perfumery, cosmetics, pills, lozenges, cough-drops put up before the new individual proprietary stamps shall have been designed or whose manufacturers may not prefer them. The 1c. documentary stamps will be seen ordinarily upon telegraph messages and parlor and sleeping car tickets. The great variety of denominations up to $10 will be seen upon all sorts of real estate and legal documents, bills of lading, etc.

The proprietary stamps to be eventually printed by the Government from private dies furnished by manufacturers of medicines, cosmetics, toilet articles, etc., are expected to constitute the most unique issue ever made by the Government. Makers of proprietary articles appreciate the opportunity now given them to advertise by these means, and they are expected to take advantage of it to a greater extent even than under the old law Their dies must be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who will see that no improper or illegal designs are used. The approved dies will be sent over to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which will not print less than $2,000 worth, face value, at one order. These private stamps are expected to include all sorts of odd designs similar to if not copies of trade marks. Many proprietors will endeavor to have their own faces thus reproduced upon United States stamps. Within the next year the Government may award part of the printing of these to private firms, if unable to meet all demands here.

The great majority of the documentary stamps authorized by the new law will appear upon bank checks, and those for this purpose will not be turned out by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, nor will they be adhesive stamps. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says he has selected New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta and San Francisco as cities in which these bank check stamps may be engraved. A first-class engraver in each will be licensed to print upon sheets of blank paper stamp designs which for awhile, will be similar to those used years ago for the same purpose, but diamond-shaped instead of rectangular. The blanks so stamped will then be sold to banks, which will have their checks printed thereupon. Each set of dies will cost $15, to be paid to the Government, which will establish a branch internal revenue office in each engraving establishment thus licensed. The Government agents so employed will have to be paid, however, by the printer, who may charge the banks one-half cent for every five stamps.

The new tobacco, cigar, cigarette and beer stamps will be similar to those now used. Until new denominations can be supplied you will notice the old ones altered by rubber stamps and red ink. This is necessary because the familiar 2, 3, 4 and 8 ounces of smoking tobacco are to become things of the past. Smokers of pipes will now buy their tobacco in odd-sized packages weighing 12-3, 2 1-2, and 3 1-3 ounces.

The new special tax stamps to be issued to circuses, billiard rooms, theaters, concert halls, bowling alleys, pawnbrokers and other kinds of brokers will be similar to the large special tax stamps now seen posted in tobacco and liquor establishments, and often erroneously spoken of as Government "licenses." Spaces will be left for the names of holders to be inserted in conspicuous lettering. All special taxes authorized by the new law will be collected by stamps, except that imposed upon bankers, who will be assessed.

The new proprietary and documentary stamps of the regular issue now being printed must be cancelled when used by either writing or stamping over the face the initials of the purchaser and the year. Thus John Alexander Jones would cancel as follows: "J. A. J., 1898," the date preferably below. Private proprietary stamps will be cancelled by tearing when the packages are opened.

Cost of Senatorial Funerals.

The first time any part of a deceased Senator's funeral expenses was paid out of public funds was on the occasion of the death of John Gaillard, of South Carolina, who died February 26, 1826. Two other Senators died that year—Nicholas Van Dyke, of Delaware, May 19, and Joseph McIlvaine, of New Jersey, August 19. The average public expense incurred on account of these three deaths was $292.47.

Within the next twenty-two years—from 1826 to 1847, inclusive, twenty-seven Senators died, and the remains of eleven of them were interred at the Government's expense. The average expenditure in those cases was $618.80. From 1848 to 1867, inclusive, twenty-eight Senators died, and eighteen of them were buried by the Senate at an average expenditure of $1,365.13. The record from 1869 to 1894 shows thirty deaths in the Senate, and all but five of these were the occasion of more or less outlay of public money, the aggregate amounting to $68,849.96, an average of $2,754.

In all, up to 1894, there were fifty-four interments from and by the Senate, and the last thirteen cost more, by $4,139.82 than all of the other forty-one. The total amount of public moneys expended on account of Senatorial funerals, up to 1894, is $100,234.18, ranging from $4.50 in one case to $21,322.55 in another. The average is $1,856.37.—North American Review.

Man With Variegated Sight.

Eugene Saulley of Indianapolis, Ind., is strangely afflicted. Some time ago he became entirely blind, and it was feared that he was hopelessly robbed of his sight. Gradually his sight returned so that he could see indistinctly as he was led or driven about the city, and he improved until something like his old-time vigor was restored. One day, while stopping at a florist's viewing a handsome wreath of vines, his sight changed, and for three weeks everything upon which he looked, whether man or beast, fowl or plant, showed a bright color of green.

In time this disappeared. Again his sight has undergone a strange transformation. Now if he looks at his watch the whole face of it is a gleaming sheet of brass, but where the figures stand there is a wreath of blue. Everything at which he looks now appears the same. Speaking of his peculiar affliction, Mr. Saulley said:

"It is not pleasant when talking to a friend to see instead of a genial face a hideous, bright yellow countenance embroidered with a wreath of blue."

Physicians are at a loss to account for his strange peculiarity, but are hopeful that with increased physical vigor the trouble with his sight may be rectified.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Modern Armor Plate.

The modern armor-plate is a solid mass of steel containing about five per cent. of nickel, this allow having great ductility and toughness. As has already been stated, however, it is not enough that a plate should resist penetration, but it must be capable of withstanding the tremendous blows of the high-power projectile up to certain limits without cracking; because a cracked plate would speedily be displaced piecemeal. This quality is imparted by the nickel, and when the fact was recognized, in 1890, it was hailed as a great advance in armor efficiency, and nickel steel plates displaced all others. But still another advance has been made, resulting in the nickel steel plate not only stopping the projectile while retaining its own integrity, but also smashing the projectile, so that the huge bolt on striking it does not merely glance off, but is shattered into fragments. This is accomplished by the so-called Harvey face-hardening process which, also, according to Admiral Sampson, "has increased the resistance of armor fully thirty-five per cent. and perhaps fifty per cent., according to the thickness of the plate."—New York Independent.

A New Device for Raising Ships.

In a new French apparatus for raising sunken vessels a number of cells of calcium carbide are maintained on board in such a position that gas is generated as soon as the vessel sinks and stored in collapsible bags under the decks, thus raising the ship immediately, which might be the means of saving many lives.

THE VETERAN'S STORY.

The Absolutely True Tale of How the Sergeant Sent the News to the General.

The veteran, in the dingy uniform that might have been gray or blue, was perhaps a shade indefinite as to where he had experienced the stories he was telling, but he was an interesting old fellow, and his listeners had been reading too many war tales sent by special messengers to newspapers to worry about the details so long as the results were good. So they filled up the narrator's beer mug and set him going again.

"One of the oddest things," he said, with the calm confidence of truth, "that I can remember happened to my brother and me, both of us being members of a battery. On one occasion we had been watching the enemy for a week, trying to keep him from crossing a river until our reinforcements had got up, but the rains had set in and the men couldn't move, and we were pretty sure that the enemy was up to some dodge or other that was going to wipe us off the face of the earth, for he had ten times as many men and guns as we had to meet him with. Of course, that made the commanding officers dead blue, and they offered all sorts of inducements for some of our fellows to go over and find out what was up. I suppose a dozen or more went, to ten times that many who volunteered to go, but none came back, and we wasn't any better off than we were before.

"One morning I told the General that my brother and me had a scheme to get the information he wanted, and if he would agree to promote us both if we got it, we'd try for it. He mighty near agreed to make Brigadiers of us, but we compromised on sergeants, and my brother left for the other side, after telling me good-bye. For two days we did not hear from him, and on the third the enemy got a 12-pound gun into a position the battery I was with had been fighting him away from for a week, and I got a blast from the Major, but I never said a word. Neither did the General; and my poor brother—nobody knew where he was.

"Strange to say, our battery didn't open up on the enemy, either, in his new position, and the officers began to look worried, waiting to hear from the General in command. About 10 o'clock in the morning the enemy's gun let loose with a roar that tore the ground up, and a shell that looked to me as big as a barrel come flying across the river and hit in a sand pile in the rear of our battery. In a minute I had broke for that sand pile and was scratching like a dog at a rabbit hole, and pretty soon I come out with the shell in my arms and was cutting across lots for the General's tent.

"I never stopped to ask any questions of the folks at our battery, but got to the General as soon as I could, and rushing right into his tent, I dropped that hot shell into a bucket of water and out again, and let into the vent of it with a hatchet. Well, to make a long story short, on the inside of the shell where the blow-up stuff usually it was a communication from my brother signed Sergeant John Smith, giving the General the very kind of information he was crazy to git hold of, and it fixed him so that he knocked the enemy galley west in no time. My brother had got onto it easy enough, for it wasn't such a great secret over there what they was going to do. They only trouble was we hadn't been able to git back with it when our men went over after it. My brother got onto a plan, though, by loading it into the shell and firing it from the gun in the position he had got for it, when the enemy couldn't have done it in a month. That was the scheme we worked, and my brother, being a fine gunner, had no trouble getting in with the artillery company, especially when he went to the officers with a story about how he could get the gun in the position that they had been trying so long to get and couldn't, owing to our battery on the other bank of the river. He was a great strategist, was my brother.

"No," sighed the veteran, "he never got his promotion, though I did mine, as the General said I should. My brother was killed at the battery he fired the shell from, and by the guns of his own friends. Just as like as not I done it myself, but that is war."—

The Peasantry of Spain.

Ignorance, misgovernment, extreme poverty and sullen endurance. That is the condition of the Spanish peasant. He deserves a better lot. He is to-day the best man in the land. He has fine qualities; he has large capacities; he has many virtues. Give him a real school, a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, an honest and capable government, and a well-founded hope of enjoying the fruits of his toil, and he would rise up to be the new man of a new land, one of the finest peasants in the whole of Europe. But he has not had a chance. To-day he has not a hope. The Spaniard as he was is not, and the world will never see him more. A thoughtful German who has lived for years in Spain declared that the old cavalier with his haughtiness and his honesty, his pride and his honor, his punctilious ceremoniousness but his essential gentlemanliness has gone forever. And if Spain is to have a national and social resurrection the masses, not the classes, must be looked to. The hope of the future lies with the "gente baja," that is, the yeomanry and the peasantry.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Few English sovereigns before Queen Victoria have seen grandchildren grow out of infancy, and none ever saw a great-grandchild.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 28

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Delineator, Glass of Fashion, Pattern Sheets and Patterns for August, now ready.

Busts of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, in terroline, by a noted artist. Price 35c. each. A fine ornament for mantel or desk.

Seasonable goods, Mason's Fruit Jars, new make, perfect, price to U less than manufacturer will sell 'em to me. Best Jar Gums, Aluminum Lids, fit any Mason Jar. Fly Screens, 10c. Harper Fly Traps.

New "Iron Clad" Enameled Ware, copper trimmed. Big improvement in this useful kitchen ware.

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, not to be had elsewhere in Centre county. If U need a good black dress, it will pay U to come 25 miles for it.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Spanish Fleet

Has gone down and so have our Summer Dress Goods. The lot on the centre table at 6c. are wonders at the price.

Gents' Dress Straw Hats are yours for 25 per cent. under price.

Wolf & Crawford.

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 24th to 28th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 28th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 29, great central valleys 30th to August 1, eastern states August 2.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 28, great central valleys 30th, eastern states August 1. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about July 31, great central valleys August 2, eastern states 4th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. August 8 will average below in the northern, above in the southern and about normal in the Pacific slope states. For the same week rainfall will be short in the great central valleys and eastern states, and about or above normal in and near the Rocky mountain countries.

In these bulletins Pacific slope includes all the territory in the United States west of the Rocky mountain ridge.

My next bulletin will give a general forecast of August weather. The corn crop being late depends this year, more than usual, on the weather of the coming month.

During the week ending July 11 no rain fell in large portions of the Ohio valley, thus verifying the drouth forecasts. Nine of the weather stations of the Ohio valley show an average deficiency of over three inches each during the crop season and only two stations show a plus. In the Gulf States nine stations give a deficiency of nine inches each during the crop season. Ft. Smith had a plus of nine inches, while San Antonia and Corpus Christi had normal rainfall.

Another notable verification is that temperature of the week ending July 11 averaged much below normal in the northern states.

Meet Wendesday Evening.

The committee on decorations for the Farmers' Institute and Harvest Home picnic, will meet next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. S. W. Smith.

—The low rates offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad for an Excursion to the Sea Shore on Thursday August 4, should be within the means of all desiring to visit these resorts.

[TUESDAY'S SPECIAL ELECTION.]

The Vote on Indebtedness Carries by a Large Majority.

At Tuesday's election to bond the town for an additional $2500, the vote stood "yes" 90 "no" 12. This was short some 25 or 30 of a full vote. The existing indebtedness is given as $5900, adding to this $2500, makes $8400. If this is a correct statement of the bonded and all manner of floating indebtedness, then the limit of the law forbids further expenditure for any manner of improvement. While this subject has its serious side, there is a comic feature to it: at the first election there were 6 "nays," for these thirteen persons claimed to have voted them.

The vote was quite one sided and the few who did not favor the further bonding of the town were scarce in evidence. All of this sum or the greater part will be used for completing the water system now almost ready for actual service. The exact amount required is not yet known, but the figure will not run far short of the sum appropriated. The work is so far advanced on the system that in the course of a couple weeks the water will be ready for all to attach to the mains.

Keller's Hotel Stable at Bellefonte Destroyed by Fire.

On Wednesday morning, about 5 o'clock, the Haag hotel stable at Bellefonte, took fire in the mow on the second floor, and was burned to the ground.

At 4 o'clock in the morning Mr. Keller was in the stable, a large, well arranged 2-two story brick building, and found all right. At 5:15 it was discovered on fire.

A few days before Mr. Keller had 14 tons of hay put in the stable, there were also 125 bushels of old oats, 125 bushels of corn, his carriage, buggy, and Haag's spring wagon burned with the stable. Horses and other live stock were saved.

Mr. Haag had $1200 insurance on the stable. Mr. Keller had no insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

Things Are Different Now.

Harvest is over, and with the improved machinery, the farmer has an easy task of it compared with what it was forty years ago. Haymaking now lasts from three to five days with about that many men. The mower, tedder and hayloader doing four-fifths of the work. Away back it took five, ten and fifteen men two to three weeks with scythes and forks to mow grass and make hay.

Harvesting grain is now done in a few days, when years ago it took almost a month with several cradlers and two hands as rakers and binders to follow each cradle. Now all that work is done by one combined machine in about three days.

Women had to cook three meals a day for a large force of hands while haymaking and harvest lasted; now that burden is taken away and the immediate family only is to be provided for. How times have changed!

Furnished Some Excitement.

A vicious bull yesterday afternoon furnished a little excitement in the centre of town and did as he pleased for a while. The animal was being driven through town by a cattle dealer and on arriving here refused to go any farther. He charged every one around and had the streets to himself. Landlord Billy Runkle came out to see the fun and the bull spying him made a charge which would have demoralized a regiment of Spaniards. Billy even broke ranks and made lively tracks for the hotel door and got away safely. The animal was finally captured and subdued after considerable work.

Received Their Sentence.

Valentine Breon, of Madisonburg, and Charles Bartges, of Loganton, arrested some time ago by the U. S. secret service for making and circulating counterfeit coin in this section, were tried last week before the U. S. court at Erie, Pa. Both plead guilty, and Breon was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and Bartges to six months in the Allegheny county jail.

The Boro Pays the Bill.

The council has decided to pay the expenses of the work necessary in tapping the water main. A service cock is also supplied free and the only expense necessary to the consumer is the work necessary in connecting up the branch lines. The council recently purchased a tapping machine and a plumber from Bellefonte is doing the work.

Old Landmarks Gone.

Samuel Best, one of the oldest citizens of Flemington, died Sunday, age 89 years.

Robert Johnson, of Flemington, died on Friday, aged 80 years.

Henry Dunkle died at Lock Haven, last Sunday, aged 81 years. He was the father of Thomas Dunkle, of Hublersburg.

—The low rates offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for an excursion to the Sea Shore, Thursday August 4, will allow excursionists to go either to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood or Holly Beach.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special Sea Shore Excursion on Thursday August 4th.

SWEEPING IN ITS EFFECT.

Decision Against the Millheim Telephone Company.

For two years a suit was pending in the United States Circuit court against the local Millheim Telephone Company for infringement of a patent. Judge Buffington on Tuesday at Pittsburg, handed down an opinion, that the Carty Bridging Bell patent is valid, and ordering that an injunction issue to restrain certain parties from further use of this apparatus.

The suit being against a small local company it attracted very little attention, but the decision is of wide importance, as it knocks out all the independent telephone companies in the United States. The Millheim company however, went out of existence near a year ago by selling out to the Bell company which brought this suit.

So this little suit, which in the record appears to be nothing more than a suit of the Western Electric Company of Chicago against the Millheim Electric Telephone Company, was really a litigation brought by the powerful and successful Telephone Company of the United States against every other corporation which is trying to conduct a telephone business independently of the Bell Company.

Death of Bishop McGovern.

Right Rev. Thomas McGovern, bishop of Harrisburg diocese, died on Monday evening at the Episcopal residence in Harrisburg, after a lingering illness, from a complication of diseases. Bishop McGovern was one of the best known Roman Catholic prelates in the United States. He was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country with his parents when 1 year old. He was graduated from St. Mary's college. Emmitsburg, Md., 1859. He concluded his theological course in the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, and was ordained a priest December 27, 1861, by Archbishop Wood. He was appointed bishop of the Harrisburg diocese January 15, 1888. He visited Rome three years ago and was accorded a hearty reception by his parishioners on his return home.

The editor of the Reporter enjoyed the closest friendship of Bishop McGovern, and has received from him letters breathing pure congratulations and well-wishes, and was honored with visits from the distinguished bishop.

New Postal Regulations.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has put in operation several changes in the postal regulations. Hereafter, while the postal card will continue to be sold it will be lawful to use cards with a one cent stamp affixed for the same purpose. These cards must be approximately of the same shape and color as the postal card. When these mailing cards are sent to foreign countries the ordinary letter postage must be affixed. Another change in the regulations prohibits the return or forwarding of second, third or fourth class mail matter until additional postage has been affixed. When it is obvious, however, that valuables are contained in such packages, the sender shall be notified, if possible. On second class matter one cent for four ounces must be paid before it will be returned or forwarded.

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

While sitting on the stump of a tree near Bodines, Frank Miller, aged 28, was bitten by a rattlesnake and is in a critical condition. The snake came out from under the stump on which Miller was sitting and bit him on the leg just below the knee. Miller started for his home, about two miles distant, but fainted by the roadside, and lay in an unconscious condition for two hours before help arrived.

Wheelmen's Run.

The Tyrone and Altoona wheelmen, to the number of twenty, arrived in town Saturday evening by way of Bellefonte, and stacked their wheels at Runkle's hotel for the night. The next morning they visited the cave and returned home by way of State College. The boys were a lively crowd and put some life into the town.

Grange Picnic.

The Central Pa. grangers encampment and picnic at Centre Hall to be held on the week commencing Sept. 12th to 17th, promises to be larger than any previous year. The various committees are already hustling around getting their departments in shape. Only about six weeks remain until the picnic is in full blast.

Died at Penn Hall.

Mrs. Joseph Smith died last Tuesday at her home at Penn Hall after a long illness from consumption. She was aged about sixty years, and leaves a husband and five children to survive her. The funeral will take place Friday morning from her late residence.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

—If any of our readers can spare the the time for a trip to the Sea Shore this season, they will have an opportunity to go on Pennsylvania Railroad excursion Thursday, August 4th.

DEATH OF JOHN KLINE, ESQ.

A High'y Respected Citizen and Member of the Centre County Bar.

John Kline, Esq., a member of the Centre county bar, died at his home at Bellefonte, Friday night. For months past he lay on a bed of sickness, suffering from cancer of the stomach. Everything that medical skill could do was done for him. He was taken to a hospital in Philadelphia in February to have an operation performed, but they found his condition so serious that an operation would not save him but only serve to shorten his life.

He was brought back to his home in Bellefonte where, surrounded by every comfort and carefully watched and nursed by a loving wife and kind friends, the faint hope was entertained that he might regain strength and health. But such was not to be the case, as he gradually grew weaker until Friday evening, when he quietly passed away.

John Kline was born May 10th, 1849, in Millheim, Centre county, and was aged, therefore, at the time of his death 49 years, 2 months and 12 days. He was the son of George and Elizabeth Kline, well-to-do farmers of that locality. His boyhood was spent upon the farm, working during the summer and going to school in the winter. In this manner he prepared for college, entering the Freshman class at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1873, and graduating in 1877 with honors.

After leaving college he located at Pleasant Gap, Centre county, teaching school for awhile. Afterwards he went to Bellefonte and began the study of law and was admitted to the bar May 4th, 1883.

In March, 1893, he was married to Miss Katherine Ellen Olewine, of Bellefonte, who survives him, with three children, Ruth, Mary and John.

Mr. Kline's father and mother are living, and reside at Lauvertown, this county, and he also leaves the following brothers and sisters: Harrison Kline, of Bellefonte; Rev. Robert Kline, of Allentown; Mrs. W. A. Ishler, Bellefonte; Mrs. Harry Meese and Miss Alice Kline, of Lauvertown.

The funeral took place Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, from the residence on West Curtin street. Interment in Union cemetery.

Lutheran Reunion.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend the Lutheran Reunion at Island Park, between Sunbury and Northumberland, Thursday, August 4th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Wilkesbarre, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, to Sunbury and return, good on day of issue, at single fare for the round trip. Train 101 which leaves Montandon on arrival of train 1 leaving Sunbury 5:45 p. m. will be run through to Bellefonte.

Something About the Stars and Stripes.

The idea of the stars and stripes was suggested by the coat of arms of General Washington's family. It was made by Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, from a design furnished by General Washington himself. The flag was first floated in the year 1776. The symbolism of the colors are as follows: Red representing courage and divine love; white, representing integrity, truth and purity; blue, representing steadfastness and loyalty.

Hip Pockets Unlawful.

South Carolina's latest plan for reducing the number of homicides is a bill recently introduced in the legislature which makes it unlawful to have a hip pocket in the rear of the trousers or coat. Provisions, however, is made for persons who may be permitted for good reasons to carry a gun. They are granted a license, but must also wear conspicuously a metal badge which bears this legend: "I have my gun concealed."

Capt. Jones Commissioned Major.

Capt. C. S. W. Jones, of the Sheridan troop, Tyrone, has been commissioned a major, to command the cavalry battalion formed at Camp Alger by the consolidation of the three Pennsylvania and the New York troops. Corporal Lewis H. Matlack, Company I, First regiment, has been commissioned second lieutenant, Company L, Fifth regiment, which went from Clearfield.

Death of Mrs. Samuel Burrell.

Mrs. Samuel Burrell, nee Hettinger, died at her home in Gregg township, on Monday morning, after an illness of about a year of consumption. She leaves a husband and several children to mourn her departure. Her age was about 72 years. She was a devoted wife and mother and a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

One Week Court.

The August term of court will be held for only one week instead of the usual two weeks term. Judge Love thinks he can attend to all legal matters in that time.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

WE HAVE NEVER BEFORE

Made such a determined cut in prices as now, and this week will witness one of the busiest clearing sales ever held in the town. We are sparing no effort to further this end, and if you want to be in the swim just call at The Star Store at the station, on the Flat Iron Corner, and it will be time well spent.

We offer Friday and Saturday the following at these prices for money down:

Ladies' Dress Shoe, Patent Leather Tip	$1 00
10 pieces Moon Soap	25c
Dish Pan, a good one	10c
Clothes Pins, per doz	1c

Goods in Season.

Fat Mackeral, Picnic Pickles, S. C. Hams, New Potatoes, New Tomatoes, Cabbage, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Canteloupes, Cocoanuts, Watermelons, and lastly and very important to you for good bread, Columbia Flour.

On Saturday all day we offer to all our customers of 5c. and over, free access to Burnham's No-Tax Wild Cherry Phosphate, ice cold.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

July Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Sale of Spring and Summer Goods.

We have made unexampled reductions in the prices of all Summer goods.

We have cut the prices, so that they will all be sold. We will carry no goods over.

This is a genuine closing out sale for the season, and an early call will convince you that we do as we advertise.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."